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THE MARKET REPORTER

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COWS MAKE TWO BILLION DOLLAR INDUSTRY.

Ninety Billion Pounds of Milk Produced in 1919—Half of Amount Used in Manufactured Products.

The importance of the dairy industry is indicated by the fact that during the calendar year 1919 approximately 90 billion pounds of milk were produced in the United States, enough to provide nearly 850 pounds for every man, woman and child or practically 2½ pints per day. On the basis of the average 1919 prices this milk had a cash value to the producer of more than $2.000,000,000.

Approximately half the milk produced is used in the production of various manufactured dairy products. The following table of milk used in manufactured produets during the calendar year 1919 is based on reports compiled by the Bureau of Markets. Such products as casein, cottage cheese, and akim milk powder are omitted from the table because the skim milk from which they are made is accounted for under butter nd other items.

Milk used in manufactured products.

	Quantity of produet manufac-tured, 1919.	Milk used per unit of pro-duet.	Total milk used, 1919.
	Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
Creamery butter	875,000,000	21	18,375,000,000
Dairy butter	685,000,000	21	14,385,000,000
Cheese	420,000,000	10	4,200,000,000
Condensed milk	1,925,000,000	2.5	4,813,000,000
Whele milk powder	9,000,000	8	72,000,000
Powdered cream	670,000	19	12,000,000
Malted milk	18,000,000	2.2	40,000,000
Sterilized milk (eanned)	4,500,000	1	5,000,000
Oleomargarine	371,320,000	2.34	87,000,000
	Gallons.		
Iec- cream (esti-mated)	230,000,000	15	3,450,000,000
Total used in manufaeture			45,439,000,000

The figures in the column headed "Milk used per unit of produet" represent the approximate amount required. All quantities in the column "Total milk used" are in round numbers. On the basis of these compilations the total quantity used in manufaeture was about 45½ billion pounds.

Household Consumption.

Any calculation of the quantity of milk used for household purposes must necessarily be based on an estimate of per capita con-

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A GLANCE AT THE MARKETS

The phenomenal record set by oats this past week on a wild, speculative market eclipsed all other news of the grain trade. Wheat prices made gains, milling companies being active purchasers.

Larger receipts of fruits and vegetables were reported during the week, with prices showing a slight downward trend.

Live stock and fresh meats made sharp advances under reduced receipts.

Hay markets were dull. Alfalfa and prairie continued price declines.

Butter in storage June 1 was less than half that of last year. Grades suitable for storage still in demand. Trading in new cheese active.

LARGE KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS SEED CROP EXPECTED.

Weather Conditions Favorable for Well Matured Seed—Quality Good.

The total quantity of commercial Kentucky bluegrass seed that will be harvested this year promises to be equal to or slightly greater than last year. Weather conditions during the past few weeks have been favorable for the setting and maturing of the seed. Stripping began around June 15 and with a few days of favorable weather for this operation the seed will be of heavy weight and high germination.

Kentucky.—A slightly decreased acreage of Kentucky bluegrass will be harvested for seed in Kentucky this year because some of the bluegrass meadows have been plowed and planted to tobacco and corn, which crops are considered at this time to be more remunerative. The favorable weather during the past few weeks has been conducive to the proper development and ripening of the seed and the indications are that the quality of this year's seed will be superior to that of last year. The 1919-crop seed was light and chaffy because of the freeze the last of April and first of May and because of the hot, dry weather just before stripping was begun. The production in this section last year is estimated to have been 350,000 bushels stripped seed, which cleaned out only about 55 or 60 per cent by weight.

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The quarterly dairy production report is on page 389.

PEANUTS NOW IMPORTANT AS MONEY CROP.

Yield for Season Estimated at More Than 33 Million Bushels—High Prices Prevail—Storage Needed.

Few crops have experieneed sueh a rapid growth in acreage and production as has the peanut during reeent years. Unknown commercially before 1870, by 1899 the yield in the United States had risen to 11,964,109 bushels from 516,654 acres, and in 1918, the product of 1,861,000 acres reaehed 45,886,000 bushels.

A decided slump in both produetion and acreage occurred the past season, however, with only 1,251,000 acres planted, resulting in an estimated yield of 33,263,000 bushels. Yet the value of peanuts was so much greater in 1919 than in the preceding year that according to the Bureau of Crop Estimates, the total farm value on December 1, 1919, was $79,839,000, or only $90,000 less than the total value in 1918.

Market Fairly Steady.

The peanut market has not fluetuated this season so much as in past years. Thus far there have been neither sudden drops nor abrupt advances. Few important sales of farmers' grade have been reported at less than 7½ cents per pound, and few lots of the best grade have sold above 10¼ cents.

The market on cleaned stock has been gradually growing weaker since the first of the year, owing to the severe winter months and to the heavy importation of oriental nuts. This situation has in turn exerted a bearish influence on the farmers' market, with the result that it gradually weakened from the middle to the end of February, when a range of 8½ to 9½ cents per pound was reached. These prices prevailed until the last of March, at which time the market was apparently considerably stronger, although the stronger feeling on the part of the trade has not been reflected to any marked extent in the prices being paid for farmers' stock.

Unshelled Stock Draggy.

The market on nuts in the shell has been draggy all through the season, presumably on account of the inability of street vendors in the North to operate their stands as usual this season because of the severe weather. Moreover, the quantity of peanuts which the street vendor now serves for a nickel has decreased owing to the increased prices of peanuts, and consequently the normal volume of peanuts in the shell has not passed into consumption.

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LIVE STOCK

SPECTACULAR ADVANCES RECORDED FOR CATTLE.

Hogs and Sheep Also Make Gains—Oregon and Idaho Lambs Reach Market.

(Chicago, East St. Louis, Kansas City, and Omaha.)

With a marked reduction in the market-ward movement of cattle, apparently the chief bullish influence, the most spectacular advances perhaps ever recorded within a corresponding period were scored during the two weeks dating from May 28 to June 10 inclusive. The final sessions of the calendar week ending June 12 witnessed some recession in prices from the week's high time that was not unexpected in view of the rapidity with which the market had advanced, but prices still showed wide, irregular gains on practically all grades over the close of the week previous, and, as compared with the late May low spot, many beef steers were $3 to $4 per 100 pounds higher.

Hog Receipts Diminish.

A diminished supply of hogs and sheep during the week ending June 12, also permitted sharp gains in these departments of the trade although they were less spectacular than were the advances in cattle prices. An upturn of 75 cents to $1 in the hog market within the week, however, indicated in trade opinion that the June break has already run its course. Impending if not actual scarcity of beef is anything but a bearish argument in the hog market situation and bullish sentiment in hog trade circles has been furthered by reports that European buying of American hog products is soon to be resumed on a sizable scale.

Receipts of cattle at 10 markets combined during the two week's period ending June 12, were about 259,000 or nearly 100,000 short of receipts for a similar period the first part of May. The 10 market total for the week ending June 12 was about 129,800 cattle, 526,300 hogs, and 122,500 sheep, decreases of 48,000 cattle, 44,000 hogs, and 12,500 sheep from the corresponding week of May and decreases of 22,200 cattle, 76,800 hogs, and 82,600 sheep from the corresponding week a year ago.

Cattle.—Advances of $1 to $2 were scored on most grades of beef steers during the week under review at Chicago and the three "River" markets covered by this report. At Kansas City the up-turn was as much as $2.50 per 100 pounds in extremes, while at Chicago some common, light, grassy steers closed hardly more than 50 cents higher, having declined about 50 cents from the early Thursday high spot. The advance at Chicago carried many fat heavy steers that could not have made better than $12.50 to $12.85 at the low time late in May up to $16.60 to $16.90 and put a few loads up to $17 to $17.10 that $12.75 to $13 would have stopped two weeks earlier when heavy cattle begged bids. The bulge carried the top and the highest figure recorded since last January.

At Omaha heavy cattle sold upward to $16.40 while at Kansas City and Chicago long yearlings were up to $16.50, nothing strictly prime in the yearling line reaching Chicago. Bulk of native beef steer sales for the week ranged from $13.75 to $16.75 at Chicago, around $13.50 to $15.75 at Kansas City and Omaha, and from $13.50 to $15.35 at East St. Louis. The top on Texas

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, JUNE 15.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.
	June 15.	June 8.	June 15.	June 15.	June 15.
Hogs.					
Top	$15.30	$14.60	$15.40	$15.00	$14.85
Bulk of sales	$14.20–15.15	$13.60–14.40	$15.10–15.35	$14.50–14.90	$14.00–14.50
Heavy (250 pounds up), medium-choice	14.25–15.10	13.40–14.25	15.00–15.30	14.75–15.00	14.00–14.70
Medium (200–250 pounds), medium-choice	14.85–15.25	14.00–14.55	15.10–15.40	14.80–15.00	14.25–14.85
Light (150–200 pounds), common-choice	14.75–15.30	14.00–14.60	14.75–15.40	14.35–14.85	14.40–14.85
Light lights (130–150 pounds), common-choice	13.35–15.15	12.50–14.25	13.75–14.75		
Packing sows (250 pounds up), smooth	13.15–14.10	12.15–13.00	12.25–12.50	13.00–13.25	13.50–14.00
Packing sows (250 pounds up), rough	12.50–13.10	11.75–12.10	12.00–12.25	12.50–12.75	13.00–13.50
Pigs (150 pounds down), medium-choice	11.50–14.00	10.25–12.75	10.50–14.00		
Stock pigs (130 pounds down), common-choice			10.00–13.75	11.00–14.00	10.00–12.00
Cattle.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 pounds up)—					
Choice and prime	16.25–17.00	15.15–16.25	16.00–16.50	15.00–17.00	15.25–16.25
Good	15.50–16.25	14.50–15.25	14.50–15.75	13.90–15.00	14.25–15.25
Medium	13.75–15.50	13.25–14.50	12.50–14.25	12.65–13.80	13.25–14.25
Common	11.60–13.75	12.00–13.25	11.00–12.50	10.75–12.65	12.25–13.25
Light weight (1,100 pounds down)—					
Choice and prime	16.00–17.00	15.00–16.00	15.75–16.25	15.10–16.75	15.00–15.75
Good	15.25–16.00	14.35–15.60	14.50–15.75	14.00–14.10	13.50–15.00
Medium	13.60–15.25	13.15–14.35	12.50–14.25	12–40.13.90	12.25–13.50
Common	11.25–13.60	11.75–13.15	10.25–12.25	9.75–12.40	10.75–12.25
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	8.00–14.50	8.50–14.25	9.00–15.75	7.50–13.50	8.25–14.00
Cows, common-choice	8.00–12.60	8.25–12.25	7.50–11.00	7.25–11.65	7.75–12.75
Bulls, bologna and beef	7.50–12.25	7.25–11.50	7.00–10.75	7.00–11.00	7.25–12.00
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers	5.25– 8.00	5.25– 8.25	4.50– 7.25	4.75– 7.25	5.00– 7.75
Canner steers	6.75– 8.75	6.75– 8.75	5.15– 7.50	6.00– 8.00	7.00– 9.00
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice	13.50–15.25	13.25–15.00	13.00–14.50	11.00–13.75	13.50–14.50
Heavy weights, common-choice	7.50–13.50	8.00–13.50	8.00–14.00	7.25–12.50	8.50–13.00
Feeder steers:					
Heavy (1,000 pounds up), common-choice	10.25–12.75	10.25–12.50	9.50–11.50	10.25–12.75	10.00–11.75
Medium (800–1,000 pounds), common-choice	10.00–12.40	10.00–12.25	9.00–11.50	10.00–12.50	9.75–11.50
Light (800 pounds down), common-choice	10.00–12.15	9.75–12.00	8.00–10.50	9.75–12.25	9.50–11.25
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	7.75–11.85	8.00–11.65	7.50–10.75	7.00–12.00	7.75–11.00
Cows and heifers, common-choice	7.25– 9.75	7.50– 9.75	6.00– 8.75	5.75– 9.50	6.00– 9.00
Calves:					
Good and choice	9.00–10.75	9.00–10.75	9.00–10.00	8.00–10.25	9.00–11.00
Common and medium	7.50– 9.00	7.50– 9.00	7.00– 9.00	6.50– 7.75	7.50– 9.00
Sheep					
Lambs:					
84 pounds down, medium-prime	14.25–17.00	14.60–17.00	15.50–17.00	12.25–15.25	14.50–16.00
85 pounds up, medium-prime	14.00–16.75	13.25–16.75			13.75–15.75
Culls and common	9.50–14.00	9.50–13.25	11.50–15.25	9.25–12.60	10.00–13.50
Spring lambs, medium, good, and choice	14.50–18.50	13.50–17.50		13.50–17.10	14.75–17.10
Feeder lambs	9.50–13.50	9.00–12.65			10.50–13.00
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	10.00–15.00	9.50–13.00		9.50–13.25	10.00–12.75
Wethers, medium-prime	7.00–11.00	7.00–10.00		8.00– 9.75	8.00–11.00
Ewes:					
Medium, good, and choice	6.00– 8.75	5.50– 8.25	7.00– 8.00	6.25– 8.75	7.00– 8.50
Culls and common	4.00– 6.00	3.00– 5.50	4.00– 6.75	3.00– 6.00	3.00– 6.50

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, JUNE 15.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	June 15.	June 8.	May 18.	June 15.	June 8.	May 18.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$24.00–26.00	$22.50–24.00				
Good	23.00–24.00	21.00–22.50	$19.00–20.50	$25.00–27.50	$20.00–22.00	$18.00–19.00
Medium	21.50–22.50	20.00–21.00	18.00–19.00	24.00–25.00	18.00–20.00	17.00–18.00
Common	19.00–21.00	19.00–20.00	16.50–18.00	21.00–23.00	17.00–18.00	15.00–16.00
Cows—						
Good	19.00–20.00	18.00–19.00	17.00–18.50		17.00–19.00	16.00–17.00
Medium	18.00–19.00	17.00–18.00	16.00–17.00		15.00–16.00	15.00–16.00
Common	16.00–18.00	16.00–17.00	15.00–16.00		14.00–15.00	12.00–14.00
Bulls—						
Good						
Medium					13.50–14.00	
Common	12.50–13.50	11.00–12.00	12.00–13.00		13.00–13.50	13.00–14.00
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Spring	34.00–36.00	33.00–35.00		34.00–36.00	35.00–37.00	
Choice	32.00–33.00	32.00–33.00	33.00–34.00	30.00–31.00	31.00–33.00	30.00–32.00
Good	29.00–31.00	29.00–31.00	30.00–32.00	28.00–30.00	28.00–30.00	28.00–30.00
Medium	27.00–28.00	27.00–29.00	29.00–30.00	26.00–27.00	26.00–27.00	25.00–26.00
Common	24.00–27.00	24.00–27.00	25.00–28.00	24.00–25.00	24.00–25.00	23.00–24.00
Mutton—						
Good	19.00–20.00	19.00–20.00	22.00–23.00	18.00–20.00	19.00–20.00	18.00–22.00
Medium	17.00–18.00	17.00–18.00	21.00–22.00	17.00–18.00	17.00–18.00	17.00–18.00
Common	15.00–17.00	15.00–17.00	20.00–21.00	14.00–16.00	14.00–16.00	15.00–16.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	23.00–25.00	23.00–25.00	21.00–23.00	25.00–27.00	24.00–26.00	22.00–24.00
Good	22.00–23.00	22.00–23.00	19.00–21.00	23.00–24.00	21.00–23.00	20.00–22.00
Medium	20.00–22.00	20.00–22.00	17.00–19.00	20.00–21.00	19.00–20.00	17.00–18.00
Common	17.00–20.00	15.00–19.00	15.00–17.00	18.00–19.00	18.00–19.00	14.00–16.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Pork loins—						
8–10 lb. average	25.60–26.00	28.00–29.00	28.00–29.00	29.00–31.00	29.00–31.00	30.00–31.00
10–12 lb. average	24.00–25.00	27.00–28.00	27.00–28.00	27.00–28.00	27.00–28.00	27.00–28.00
12–14 lb. average	22.00–23.00	25.00–26.00	26.00–27.00	25.00–26.00	25.00–26.00	25.00–26.00
14 lbs., over	20.00–21.00	22.00–24.00	24.00–25.00	23.00–24.00	23.00–24.00	22.00–24.00
Shoulders—						
Plain						
Skinned	19.00–20.00	20.00–21.00	20.00–21.00	20.00–21.00	20.00–21.00	19.00–21.00
Picnics—						
4–6 lb. average	19.00–20.00	20.00–21.00	19.00–20.00			
6–8 lb. average	18.00–19.00	18.00–20.00	18.00–19.00	19.00–20.00	19.00–20.00	20.00–21.00
8 lbs., over	17.00–18.00	17.00–18.00	17.00–18.00			
Butts—						
Boneless				28.00–29.00	28.00–29.00	28.00–30.00
Boston style	19.00–21.00	22.00–23.00	23.00–24.00	23.00–25.00	24.00–26.00	24.00–26.00

grassers at the last-named point was $13.50, the bulk $11.50 to $13. At Kansas City quarantine steers ranged from $10.50 to $13.25 and Kansas grassers reached $14.

Car Shortage a Factor.

Light receipts were attributed to several factors. A good many Corn Belt cattle were turned on grass in May that would have come to the shambles at this time had owners been in the mood to market them on the basis of the May market. Inability of railroads to supply cars for all proffered shipments also reduced receipts and the theory that the available supply has been worked down to moderate volume received credence as a factor in the curtailed marketings.

As the season advances the proportion of slippery, grass cattle will increase and a wider range in prices than now prevails between such kinds and choice long-fed bullocks is in trade opinion a logical expectancy.

Butcher cattle, while following after a fashion the strong up-turn in the fat steer market, did not show such pronounced price jumps, partially because they were relatively higher than steers a fortnight ago. Advances on cows and heifers were generally from 25 cents to $1 during the week under review, with desirable fat heifers and choice, heavy, kosher cows showing maximum gains and canners the least price appreciation

Bulls closed 25 to 75 cents higher for the week except at East St. Louis where little change developed in trade on this class. Veal calf supplies showed seasonal decreases and prices advanced mostly 50 to 75 cents.

Trade in stock and feeding cattle was comparatively narrow at all points, but the price trend was distinctly upward in sympathy with the beef cattle market. Advances were sharpest at Kansas City, where closing prices were $1 to $1.50 above the close of the preceding week. At Chicago, feeder buyers were far outbid by killers on cattle of a fleshy, feeder grade and the output was largely confined to stocker and light feeder cattle.

Hogs.—The four markets under review advanced steadily all week with the exception of Tuesday at Chicago, Kansas City, and Omaha, and Wednesday at East St. Louis. The gains were attributed largely to the decreased receipts, and deterioration in quality, especially at Chicago and Kansas City, caused the most pronounced strength on the better grades of all weights. The $15 market was reached at East St. Louis Tuesday and $15.40 was paid there Saturday, which was 80 cents higher than the previous Saturday. Chicago's top on Saturday of $15.35 was 90 cents higher than the Saturday previous. The closing bulk of sales at all four markets showed gains of 75 to 90

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WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND CURED PORK PRODUCTS.

Chicago, Friday, June 11.

	June 11.	June 4.	May 14.
Hams, smoked, 14–16 av.	$34.00–37.00	$34.00–37.00	$33.00–35.50
Hams, fancy, 14–16 av.	37.00–39.00	37.00–39.00	35.75–37.75
Picnics, smoked, 3–12 av.	22.00–25.00	22.50–25.00	21.00–23.50
Bacon, breakfast, 6–8 av.	39.00–40.50	38.00–40.75	36.50–40.00
Bacon, fancy, 6–8 av.	50.00–51.00	50.00–51.00	47.00–50.00
Bellies, D. S., 14–16 av.	21.00–22.50	21.75–23.00	21.75–23.50
Backs, D. S., 14–16 av.	18.00–19.00	18.00–19.00	17.75–19.50
Pure lard, tierces	22.00–23.50	22.50–24.25	22.25–23.00
Compound lard, tierces	21.50–23.00	22.00–23.50	22.50–23.50

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER.

Week Ending June 12.

Market.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	60,532	18,655	41,877	151,390	32,170	119,220	45,204	11,135	34,069
East St. Louis	19,590	3,472	13,196	68,847	14,874	57,360	18,553	2,607	14,477
Indianapolis	10,682	6,036	5,094	58,515	26,913	34,576	1,161	937	418
Kansas City	25,719	11,732	13,643	46,453	7,567	38,372	23,126	5,452	19,100
Oklahoma City	6,316	993	6,918	7,245	799	6,291	257	77	94
Omaha	20,255	7,395	12,860	64,172	18,565	45,607	22,538	5,850	16,688
St. Joseph[1]	9,879	2,196	6,804	47,167	7,804	40,588	9,683	1,098	8,670
St. Paul	18,003	5,099	12,097	43,587	4,651	39,252	1,747	452	1,079
Sioux City	8,601	3,556	4,548	48,465	21,960	26,689	2,716	2,388	477
Wichita	2,339	1,003	1,538	7,215	150	5,557	121	.....	104
Total	**181,916**	**60,137**	**118,575**	**543,056**	**135,453**	**413,512**	**125,106**	**29,996**	**95,176**
Previous week	167,221	72,148	101,918	589,146	139,894	472,807	132,465	36,362	93,914

[1] Week ending Friday, June 11.

FRESH MEATS MAKE ADVANCES FOLLOWING SLUMP.

Sharp and Erratic Price Jumps Feature Week at all Markets—Receipts Smaller.

[Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.]

Following the generally slumpy conditions which had existed during the two weeks previous, sharp and erratic price advances were made on all fresh meats at the opening of the week's market and curtailed receipts following resulted in materially higher prices at both eastern and western distributing centers, beef showing the greatest gains.

Beef.—Price ranges on all grades of beef were materially narrowed from day to day and sharp advances were the rule. While the demand showed only slight improvement, curtailed supplies and higher live markets were responsible for the sharp and erratic upturn in prices. Price conditions which existed between Chicago and the eastern markets at the close of the previous week showed a marked change during the present week, the closing price range at eastern points being $2 to $3 higher than Chicago. Compared with one week ago the three eastern markets closed $5 to $6 higher on all grades of beef, with some spots up as much as $7 higher.

Chicago closed $2 to $3 higher on steers of all grades. The light and irregular offerings of cow beef were sold on a sharply advancing market, with closing prices unevenly $2 to $5 higher than the previous week. Bulls were offered at irregular intervals and in limited quantities, and were sold at a wide range of prices with a top of $21 on good bulls at Boston and a low of $11 on common at Chicago. Under lighter supplies Kosher beef prices showed uneven advances ranging up to $5 over the previous week.

Lamb.—Lamb markets both east and west were strong, with closing prices unevenly $1 to $3 higher than the previous Friday. The better grades of domestic lambs were scarce, bulk being medium to common. New Zealand lambs continued to be a factor at eastern distributing centers, while liberal offering of both New Zealand and Argentine lambs were on sale at Chicago.

Mutton.—The demand for mature sheep lacked volume and prices at the several markets showed some fluctuations, Boston declining $1 during the week while other eastern markets advanced a like amount and Chicago continued steady with prices unchanged.

Veal.—Following Monday's sharp and erratic price advances on veal all eastern markets continued the upward price trend through the week. Conditions at Chicago were firm at Monday's advance, with common veal strong and about $1 higher after midweek.

Pork.—The week's marketing of fresh pork cuts showed less activity than other meats, with prices on loins at the eastern markets steady to $1 higher than Monday and unevenly $2 to $6 higher than the previous Friday. Under a slow demand and liberal supplies conditions at Chicago were unsettled, and prices declined sharply after midweek, the range being $3 below one week ago.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week Ending Friday, June 11.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	2,703	.....	9,885
East St. Louis	945	505	1,329
Fort Worth	2,289	87	6,872
Indianapolis	868	912	107
Kansas City	4,138	1,685	2,671
Oklahoma City	826	213	77
Omaha	2,780	.....	4,557
St. Joseph	597	289	312
St. Paul	3,023	3,089	123
Sioux City	1,844	510	2,177
Total	**20,013**	**7,290**	**28,810**
Previous week[1]	26,848	6,917	16,739
State destination:			
Arkansas	.....	87	.....
Colorado	136	.....	.....
District of Columbia	.....	.....	318
Illinois	2,719	130	3,517
Indiana	1,182	912	1,199
Iowa	3,190	1,714	4,248
Kansas	1,096	218	527
Kentucky	78	.....	239
Louisiana	59	.....	.....
Maryland	28	.....	.....
Massachusetts	43	.....	.....
Michigan	629	.....	3,464
Minnesota	1,678	688	423
Missouri	2,038	1,348	3,509
Montana	3	.....	.....
Nebraska	1,191	114	678
New Jersey	18	.....	.....
New York	243	.....	669
North Dakota	157	.....	.....
Ohio	896	.....	303
Oklahoma	980	213	77
Pennsylvania	98	.....	.....
South Dakota	757	150	1,360
Texas	1,930	.....	6,573
West Virginia	60	.....	.....
Wyoming	117	.....	.....
Wisconsin	777	1,716	1,006
Total	20,013	7,290	28,810

[1] Including Wichita.

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS.

Week Ending June 12.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.		Kansas City.		Omaha.	
	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.
	Lbs		*Lbs*		*Lbs*		*Lbs*	
Mon	252	$14.12	195	$14.56	226	$13.88	232	$13.48
Tues	239	14.00	192	14.49	216	13.86	245	13.40
Wed	255	14.27	199	14.50	215	14.06	249	13.46
Thurs	244	14.46	198	14.62	204	14.30	245	13.71
Fri	250	14.43	203	14.87	209	14.43	245	14.07
Sat	241	14.56	204	15.24	203	14.49	243	14.17
Average:								
This wk	**244**	**14.25**	**197**	**14.59**	**211**	**14.05**	**244**	**13.68**
Last wk	240	14.07	198	14.22	214	13.83	247	13.26
4 weeks ago	245	14.51	196	14.85	212	14.32	245	13.72

The above averages are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

DAIRY AND POULTRY

BEST BUTTER IN DEMAND FOR STORAGE PURPOSES.

Week's Receipts Heavier at all Markets—Price Advances Not Sustained.

Prices tended to advance during the early part of the week ending June 12, but later settled to the level at which the previous week closed. Fancy butter was short in most markets, just at a time when trade-demands called especially for butter of best quality.

With the storing month of June almost half gone and comparatively small amounts put away as yet, dealers were constantly on the lookout for any lots which appeared suitable for storage. In fact, the tendency was to be less critical than usual because of a feeling among some of the trade that June butter best suited for storing was going to be scarce this year.

Consumptive demand was good during the week, but so much garlic butter and other butter of inferior quality has been on the markets lately that this trade called largely for top grades also. As a result prices advanced, but the advances were not fully sustained, partly due to a slight curtailment in trading, but perhaps more largely due to increased receipts and larger supplies which thus became available. In addition to this there was a feeling that prices were too high and that recent advances had been too rapid.

Quality Running Low.

Receipts were heavier at all markets, averaging about 25 per cent more than the previous week. Production is slower and apparently lighter than last year. The peak should be reached soon but various reports are conflicting regarding conditions in producing sections. The make in New York and New England is probably at its height uow. Western output varies much according to section but continues to gain in the aggregate.

Garlic and weedy flavors were quality defects particularly prominent in current receipts. Many cars of Centralized butter showed old cream flavor with neutralizer much in evidence. Express shipments were reported as arriving in badly heated condition, and many dealers began urging shippers to use freight regardless of the danger of mold development. Moldy butter was not so much in evidence as during the previous week.

Storing Heaviest at Chicago.

Active storing continued and holdings at the five markets were increased over 3,800,000 pounds. The heaviest into-storage movement occurred at Chicago, where the net increase amounted to approximately 2,000,000 pounds. The light increase at eastern markets, especially New York, is attributed to the fact that comparatively little of the butter which arrived was suitable for storing. Furthermore, dealers are extremely cautious and speculative demand is less active this year. According to the monthly cold-storage report, storage holdings in the entire country on June 1 were 56.8 per cent less than on June 1 a year ago, but last year's holdings were generally considered excessive. As compared with two years ago the quantities in storage were practically the same, the reported holdings on June 1, 1918, having been 12,749,056 pounds. It was rumored that some of the recently imported Danish butter might go into storage. Some 2,700 casks arrived during the week and more is said to be on the way.

REVIEW OF FIVE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 12.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

BUTTER.

WHOLESALE PRICES (PER POUND) CREAMERY BUTTER, 92 SCORE.

	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	56	53¾	56	56	51¾
Tuesday	56¼	54	57	57	51¾
Wednesday	57¼	54½	58	57½	52½
Thursday	57¼	54–54½	58	57½	53¼
Friday	56¾	54½	57	56½	53
Saturday	55	54½	56	55½	53¼
Average for week	**56.50**	**54.08**	**57.00**	**56.66**	**52.58**
Previous week	56.20	52.90	56.60	55.60	51.50
Corresponding week last year	52.50	50.90	53.30	52.50	53.80

COLD STORAGE MOVEMENT OF BUTTER AT FIVE MARKETS (POUNDS).

	Week ending June 12.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	4,603,452	3,502,243	9,569,536
Withdrawn from storage	739,177	1,029,504	597,810
Change during week	+3,864,275	+2,472,739	+8,971,726
Total holdings	14,783,289	10,919,014	37,736,558

RECEIPTS OF BUTTER AT FIVE MARKETS.

	Pounds.
Week ending June 12	**15,419,704**
Previous week	12,300,062
Corresponding week last year	21,038,625

CHEESE.

WHOLESALE PRICES (PER POUND) AMERICAN CHEESE, NO. 1 TWINS.

	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	28–29	25–26	30–32	26½	25½
Tuesday	28–29	25–26	30–32	26½	24¾
Wednesday	28–29	25–26	30–32	26½	24½
Thursday	28–29	25–26	30–32	27	24½
Friday	28–29	25–26	30–32	27	24½
Saturday	28–29	25–26	30–32	28½	25
Average for week	**28.50**	**25.50**	**31.00**	**27.16**	**24.75**
Previous week	29.30	26.19	31.00	25.40	24.75
Corresponding week last year	31.31	30.78	32.37	26.66	30.66

[1] Flats.

COLD-STORAGE MOVEMENT OF CHEESE AT FIVE MARKETS (POUNDS).

	Week ending June 12.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	1,200,855	1,093,222	2,348,328
Withdrawn from storage	552,202	378,906	406,002
Change during week	+648,653	+714,316	+1,942,326
Total holdings	6,338,240	5,689,587	7,778,444

RECEIPTS OF CHEESE AT FIVE MARKETS.

	Pounds.
Week ending June 12	**4,207,372**
Previous week	4,581,518
Corresponding week last year	5,862,933

DRESSED POULTRY.

COLD-STORAGE MOVEMENT OF DRESSED POULTRY AT FIVE MARKETS (POUNDS).

	Week ending June 12.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	1,477,246	1,070,465	1,600,979
Withdrawn from storage	2,497,716	2,706,592	2,731,921
Change during week	−1,020,470	−1,636,127	−1,130,942
Total holdings	19,642,171	20,662,641	29,637,443

RECEIPTS OF DRESSED POULTRY AT FIVE MARKETS.

	Pounds.
Week ending June 12	**2,017,387**
Previous week	1,892,834
Corresponding week last year	3,225,997

EGGS.

COLD-STORAGE MOVEMENT OF EGGS AT FIVE MARKETS (30-DOZEN CASES).

	Week ending June 12.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	239,329	337,748	236,210
Withdrawn from storage	8,733	9,408	9,690
Change during week	+230,596	+328,340	+226,520
Total holdings	2,828,601	2,598,005	3,565,101

RECEIPTS OF EGGS AT FIVE MARKETS.

	Cases.
Week ending June 12	**440,896**
Previous week	426,969
Corresponding week last year	470,964

PRICE TENDENCIES LOWER ON NEW CHEESE.

Trade Active at Primary Markets—Sales for Storage Purposes Light.

There was considerable contrast between conditions and trading in the different cheese markets during the week ending June 12. At primary markets in Wisconsin business was very active throughout the week, although an easier feeling was noted about Friday. Prices were practically unchanged, and considerable confidence was shown after it became apparent what basis of selling was being followed. At Chicago business was also good, some dealers being unable to fill all orders.

In eastern markets, however, conditions were different, and the feeling that prices were still too high was prevalent in some quarters. The fact that so many dealers lost heavily the past season, either through poor quality or declining markets, was partly responsible for the caution in buying which kept trading dull. New cheese of best quality for storing had not yet arrived in these eastern markets in sufficient quantities to be of influence, but purchases in the West were expected to be delivered soon, and these arrivals, together with the fact that more dealers are calling for fresh cheese, indicated that changed conditions may be looked for shortly. Dealers are fairly well stocked for current trading.

Storing is Slow.

Quality of current make was reported to be running better as methods of manufacture had been changed to meet warm weather conditions. Receipts at Chicago were sufficiently satisfactory in quality to bring about the sale of some large lots for storage. The general movement into storage, however, is slow in getting under way. Sales for storage purposes at primary markets were rather disappointing to a good many dealers who had anticipated considerable business of this nature.

The storage report covering the entire country as released showed that stocks on June 1 were but 7.9 per cent heavier than a year ago. A little future trading took place at Chicago during the week at prevailing prices or slightly above for short-time delivery.

The market on old cheese held just about steady during the week and was practically unchanged with somewhat lighter demand except for goods of finest quality which became very scarce. Dealers generally were attempting to clear stocks of held cheese. Export business was quiet with but little inquiry noted. It was reported that British markets were temporarily dull with prospects of lower prices, and that some of the American cheese recently purchased was being stored. Considerable quantities of Canadian cheese were reported to have been shipped to these markets recently.

FINAL QUARTERLY PRODUCTION REPORT OF MANUFACTURED DAIRY PRODUCTS AND OLEOMARGARINE.

Production figures compiled from reports made in response to requests sent to over 10,000 manufacturers of dairy products and oleomargarine are estimated as representing from 90 to over 95 per cent of the total production in the United States with the exception of the figures given for ice cream, which are estimated as approximately 50 per cent complete.

Manufactured products.	January, 1920. Number factories reporting.	January, 1920. Amount manufactured.	January, 1920. Increase or decrease compared with January, 1919.[1]	February, 1920. Number factories reporting.	February, 1920. Amount manufactured.	February, 1920. Increase or decrease compared with February, 1919.[1]	March, 1920. Number factories reporting.	March, 1920. Amount manufactured.	March, 1920. Increase or decrease compared with March, 1919.[1]
		Pounds.	*Per cent.*		*Pounds.*	*Per cent.*		*Pounds.*	*Per cent.*
Creamery butter	3,172	47,131,343	— 5.40	3,174	44,611,230	+ 4.35	3,177	51,223,817	+ 2.79
Whey butter (made from whey cream)	217	136,621	— 10.79	218	146,519	+ 15.22	218	184,160	— 6.99
Renovated or process butter	12	767,983	— 54.83	12	649,061	— 26.58	12	773,214	— 48.39
American cheese (whole milk)	1,415	9,910,137	+ 3.03	1,473	11,180,992	+ 5.58	1,475	14,513,011	+ 4.77
American cheese (part skim)	39	376,029	— 26.39	39	297,527	+ 12.99	39	298,165	— 25.81
American cheese (full skim)	50	246,906	+ 55.69	51	253,939	+ 11.94	50	531,012	+168.64
Swiss cheese, including block	34	278,497	+ 29.53	33	254,551	+ 16.72	35	310,163	+ 10.83
Brick and Munster cheese	388	3,058,293	+ 24.18	388	3,030,788	+ 24.59	388	3,633,035	+ 36.64
Limburger cheese	68	238,701	+ 30.55	68	244,129	+ 14.62	68	356,880	+ 52.21
Cottage, pot, and bakers' cheese	300	2,183,405	+ 34.04	300	2,754,291	+ 40.18	301	3,065,990	+ 32.15
Cream and Neufchatel cheese	28	636,134	+ 38.28	28	593,136	+ 49.02	28	653,860	+ 46.54
All Italian varieties of cheese	33	268,903	+ 37.46	33	266,146	— 9.64	33	343,134	— 8.55
All other varieties of cheese	65	1,104,555	+ 20.34	66	1,365,809	+ 84.59	65	1,561,151	+ 43.87
Sweetened condensed milk:									
Case goods—									
Skimmed	11	555,919	+866.79	11	833,455	+ 156.39	11	899,612	— 23.30
Unskimmed	70	31,005,821	+ 48.66	70	29,706,001	— 4.71	70	38,510,117	— 17.61
Bulk goods—									
Skimmed	93	6,452,736	+ 76.74	93	6,309,447	— 1.76	94	8,124,022	+ 21.41
Unskimmed	53	2,133,311	— 20.95	53	2,124,833	— 43.06	53	2,095,724	— 27.59
Unsweetened evaporated milk:									
Case goods—									
Skimmed	4	37,077	.....	4	9,149	+ 24.61	4	11,998	— 84.93
Unskimmed	120	92,919,339	+ 7.37	120	86,853,308	— 2.83	120	90,130,257	— 13.24
Bulk goods—									
Skimmed	86	3,197,403	+ 21.58	86	3,017,000	+ 36.37	86	3,959,177	+ 7.88
Unskimmed	74	4,009,501	+ 18.65	75	4,218,618	+ 24.22	75	4,521,493	+ 1.78
Evaporated, part or full skimmed, modified with foreign fat (case goods)	11	9,122,296	+ 56.60	11	9,275,303	+ 108.38	11	8,071,924	+ 57.54
Evaporated, part or full skimmed, modified with foreign fat (bulk goods)	4	50,875	— 32.73	4	50,725	— 26.93	4	81,250	+ 10.40
Sterilized milk (canned same as condensed)	1	0	0	2	4,846	.....	2	23,945	.....
Condensed or evaporated buttermilk	23	1,773,562	— 35.06	23	1,804,503	— 22.41	23	2,175,956	+ 11.24
Dried or powdered buttermilk	7	255,854	— 9.93	7	265,944	+ 10.06	7	323,265	+ 7.37
Powdered whole milk	18	1,134,800	+190.79	18	1,102,215	— 14.99	18	755,235	— 34.97
Powdered skimmed milk	49	2,824,029	+ 37.23	49	3,075,146	+ 19.76	49	4,266,379	+ 16.23
Powdered cream	2	13,171	.....	2	46,302	+1,229.10	2	14,849	+ 22.51
Dried casein (skim-milk product)	68	583,343	+ 43.28	69	575,314	+ 10.40	69	878,563	— 2.52
Dried casein (buttermilk product)	3	6,257	— 67.03	3	9,963	— 36.17	3	1,105	.....
Malted milk	7	1,483,123	— 10.11	7	1,491,261	— 6.97	7	1,723,682	— 6.93
Milk sugar (crude)	14	352,142	+ 98.84	14	285,363	+ 6.32	13	297,053	— 7.63
Ice cream of all kinds (gallons)	2,106	4,455,588	+ 4.90	2,106	4,986,374	+ 19.28	2,109	7,323,202	+ 19.71
Oleomargarine (uncolored):									
Animal and vegetable oil	45	17,558,636	— 32.44	45	15,284,412	+ 15.42	44	15,880,147	— 6.23
Exclusively vegetable oil	56	18,091,687	+ 41.48	55	16,719,653	+ 155.76	57	19,647,387	+114.43
Exclusively animal oil	3	253,736	— 47.18	4	378,281	— 0.35	4	450,187	— 31.81
Oleomargarine (colored):									
Animal and vegetable oil	33	814,888	— 3.59	31	675,133	+ 23.76	30	1,114,961	+ 59.72
Exclusively vegetable oil	21	338,778	+ 18.74	23	298,348	— 70.74	21	404,059	— 73.94
Exclusively animal oil	0	0	.....	3	69,487	.....	1	3,346	— 86.15

[1] The percentage given is based upon reports of those firms which reported for both years.

TWO BILLION DOLLAR INDUSTRY.

(Continued from front page.)

sumption. The following table is based on the estimated population for 1919 and an estimated average rate of daily consumption:

Milk used for household purposes.

	Estimated population, 1919.	Rate of consumption per day.	Total milk used, 1919.
		Lbs.	*Lbs.*
Cities	48,000,000	0.7	12,288,000,000
Dairy farms	32,000,000	1.5	17,554,000,000
Other farms and towns	26,700,000	.9	8,777,000,000
Total	106,700,000	.....	38,619,000,000

The amount of whole milk used for stock purposes, such as raising calves, also must be estimated. On the assumption that there were 18,000,000 calves and that each consumed about 200 pounds of whole milk, the amount fed to calves would approximate 3½ billion pounds.

In producing and utilizing these vast quantities of milk there was necessarily some waste. The waste or loss is variously estimated at from 1 to 5 per cent. A fair allowance for this factor of waste and loss would be 2½ billion pounds, or about 2½ per cent.

On the basis of the preceding computations, the total production of milk in the United States for the year 1919 was, therefore, not far from 90 billion pounds.

Utilization of milk produced during year 1919.

	Millions of pounds.	Per cent in round numbers.
Creamery butter	18,375	20
Dairy butter	14,385	16
Cheese	4,200	4⅔
Condensed milk	4,813	5⅓
Ice cream	3,450	4
Other products	216	.....
Total manufactured products	45,439	50
Household purposes	38,619	43
Feeding calves	3,500	4
Waste, loss, etc	2,500	3
Grand total	90,058	100

Twenty-five Million Cows.

An estimate of the total quantity of milk produced can be reached in an entirely different way by first estimating the average yearly production per cow and then multiplying this yearly average by the total number of cows. The number of cows on farms estimated by the Bureau of Crop Estimates is taken as a basis for this second estimate:

Number of cows on farms Jan. 1—	
1919	23,475,000
1920	23,747,000
Average number on farms for year	23,611,000
Estimated number of cows in cities and villages	1,400,000
Total number of cows	25,011,000

From Census reports, from the records of cow-testing associations and from surveys made by the Department of Agriculture and various agricultural experiment stations it seems fairly safe to estimate the average production of cows properly classed as dairy or milk cows at from 3,800 to 4,250 pounds a year. The average number of cows on farms for the year 1919 was 23,611,000, to which must be added the number in cities and towns, making a total of 25,011,000. Granting that 10 per cent of the farm cows were heifers or nonproducers, the average number of producing cows would be around 22,650,000. On an assumed average annual production of 4,000 pounds each, these 22,650,000 producing cows should have produced 90,600,000,000 pounds.

The total production for the year 1918, according to the best information available, was somewhat less than for the past year.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

EARLY SUMMER MARKETS SHOW LOWER PRICE TREND.

Increased Shipments Reported in Monthly Review of Fruits and Vegetables.

The upward price movement for fruits and vegetables generally reached top early in April, and considerable irregularity has since appeared. Many leading lines held their price advances. Light supplies gave the markets for old potatoes a moderate rise toward the close of the season. Onion prices have been on the down grade for the past two months. Recent increased shipments of cantaloupes, peaches, tomatoes, and new potatoes have been followed by lower prices. Shipments of the period ending June 12 totaled 33,464 cars compared with 28,722 during the four weeks ending May 15.

New Potatoes Supply Markets.

The movement of new potatoes has increased rapidly, and consuming centers are now drawing chiefly on this source of supply. Prices held well into June, when the shipments made large increases and values weakened moderately. Florida No. 1 Spaulding Rose in double-head barrels have sold mostly at $13 to $17 in cities of the East and Middle West and ranged $11 to $14 carloads f. o. b. shipping points. Irish Cobblers in cloth top slat barrels have been in active demand at South Carolina shipping points at $11 to $12.50 for No. 1 stock in carloads f. o. b.

North Carolina is also shipping heavily, prices ranging $10 to $11.50 per barrel in carload lots. Carolina and Florida potatoes were slightly lower in consuming markets toward the middle of June, No. 1 stock selling at $11 to $14. Sacked Louisiana and Texas Bliss Triumphs brought $9.50 to $11.50 per 100 pounds in St. Louis and Kansas City. Since the middle of May, weekly movement of new potatoes has increased from approximately 650 cars to 3,100 cars, owing chiefly to rapid gains from the Carolinas, Virginia, Louisiana, and Texas.

Old Potato Receipts Light.

Supplies of old potatoes to be shipped are very light. Early in June, reports from the Lake Region showed that old potatoes in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota had been nearly cleaned up, though Maine still had about as many cars on hand as were available for shipment at a corresponding time last year. The markets have been firm and prices advanced moderately toward the usual close of the season, Northern round white stock gaining $1.10 to $1.15 to a range of $8.20 to $8.40 f. o. b., sacked per 100 pounds. Car lots of sacked potatoes reached $8.75 to $9.25 in Chicago. Maine Green Mountains advanced steadily to a range of $7.25 to $8 per 100 pounds, sacked. Movement has decreased to about 125 cars per week. Maine, Minnesota, and Wisconsin were each still shipping from 30 to 45 cars the second week of June.

Onion Prices Slump.

The movement of onions has been much heavier than last season, and prices have suffered accordingly. Total shipments to June 12 were 6,315 cars compared with 3,577 to corresponding date last year. Texas Yellow Bermudas No. 1 and 2 mixed have declined to a general range in consuming markets of 75 cents to $1.50 per standard crate, compared with $3 to $4.50 at corresponding date last season.

The new crop from California had these conditions to meet and opening prices were low, standard crates of No. 1 Yellow Bermudas starting the season at $1.15 to $1.50, declining early in June to a range of 85 cents to $1 car loads f. o. b. cash track. Prices in middlewestern and eastern markets at this time ranged $1 to $1.75 per standard crate. A month ago the rate of shipment was nearly 1,200 cars per week, but has decreased to about 150 cars.

Cantaloupe Crop Moving.

The Imperial Valley of California started heavy shipments of cantaloupes about the 1st of June with the usual rapid increase. Salmon Tints, standards 45's, early in the season brought $2.85 to $3.75 carloads f. o. b. cash track and declined to a range of $2 to $2.75. First sales in consuming markets were at $12 to $15 per standard crate, but prices declined by the middle of June to a range of $4.50 to $5.50.

Total acreage this year as forecasted by the Bureau of Crop Estimates was approximately 13.6 per cent larger than last season, most of the net increase occurring in the southern California producing areas. Conditions have been ideal for a long shipping season. Shipments had reached a rate of approximately 1,250 cars per week by the end of the first week in June and were 1,550 cars one week later.

CAR-LOT SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Week and Month Ending June 12.

Commodity.	Week ending June 12.	Same week last season.	Previous week this season.	4 weeks ending June 12, this season.	Same period last season.	4 weeks ending May 15, this season.	Total this season to date.	Total last season to same date.	Total last season.
Apples:									
Boxed	3	7	14	207	45	918	41,827	25,573	25,581
Barreled	25	20	43	224	158	912	40,078	44,020	44,049
Cabbage	431	337	333	1,880	1,623	3,499	13,256	7,536	23,354
Cantaloupes	1,552	2,107	1,253	3,046	2,774	.....	3,046	2,780	21,954
Cucumbers	230	345	279	1,280	1,391	505	1,795	2,462	4,306
Dry beans	113	145	134	572	611	467	5,941	6,144	7,538
Eggplant	17	13	14	53	36	14	67	39	96
Grapefruit	113	7	130	985	97	1,520	10,684	6,410	6,462
Lemons	426	353	342	1,495	1,274	919	6,058	7,319	9,532
Lettuce	90	22	90	529	378	1,439	8,702	5,049	7,342
Mixed vegetables	302	274	297	1,183	1,122	1,109	6,158	4,782	8,341
Onions	149	172	285	2,003	1,562	4,063	6,315	3,577	20,490
Oranges	673	875	623	3,086	3,961	5,146	39,041	40,496	50,654
Peaches	482	591	100	617	1,460	.....	617	1,455	30,923
Peppers	120	114	99	338	340	58	419	458	964
Strawberries	924	596	1,008	3,795	4,090	1,873	6,046	6,953	8,084
String beans	101	165	115	549	750	422	971	1,112	1,729
Tomatoes	649	900	341	1,300	2,740	483	4,011	5,344	14,469
Watermelons	1,106	904	202	1,312	1,319	.....	1,312	1,503	30,950
White potatoes:									
Old	128	1,143	215	1,066	6,200	4,303	158,906	174,642	176,542
New	3,098	2,051	2,432	7,944	3,884	1,072	9,062	5,591	29,588
Total	10,732	11,141	8,349	33,464	35,815	28,722	364,312	353,245	522,948

JOBBING PRICE RANGE OF CERTAIN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

POTATOES, South Carolina, Irish Cobblers, No. 1. (Barrels.)

Market.	Carloads received.	This season. June 14.	This season. June 7.	One year ago.
New York	853	$13.00-$14.00	$12.00-$13.00	$4.50-$5.00
Boston	123	13.00	14.00- 14.50	7.00- 7.50
Baltimore	66	10.50- 11.50	11.00- 11.50	6.00- 6.50
Chicago	312	12.50- 13.00	18.50	[1] 3.50- 4.50
Kansas City	114	[1] 9.00	[1] 11.00	[1] 3.00- 3.25
St. Louis	84	[1] 9.50- 10.00	[1] 10.00- 11.00	[1] 3.25- 3.50
S. Carolina [2]	.....	11.00- 11.50	11.00	8.00

ONIONS, Texas Yellow Bermudas, Nos. 1 and 2. (Standard crates.)

New York	128	$1.00-$1.25	$1.00-$1.25	$4.25-$4.50
Boston	64	1.25- 1.50	1.25- 1.50	4.50- 4.75
Baltimore	23	1.25- 1.50	1.50	4.00- 4.25
Chicago	93	75c- 1.25	1.00- 1.25	3.50- 3.75
Kansas City	13	1.00- 1.25	1.00	3.75
St. Louis	13	75c- 1.00	1.00- 1.25	2.00- 2.50

CANTALOUPES, California Salmon Tints and Green Meats. (Standards, 45's.)

New York	103	$5.50	$9.00-$10.00	$5.00-$5.50
Boston	37	$5.00- 5.50	.....	4.50- 5.00
Baltimore	5	6.00	9.50- 10.00	6.00- 6.50
Chicago	122	4.50- 4.75	6.50- 7.00	3.25- 3.50
Kansas City	30	4.00	5.00	2.75- 3.00
St. Louis	23	4.25	6.50	3.40- 3.50
California [2]	.....	2.85- 3.00	2.25- 2.50	1.50- 1.60

TOMATOES, Mississippi and Texas. (Fours, green, wrapped.)

New York	139	$2.00-$2.50	.....	$1.00-$1.25
Boston	7	.....	.....	1.25- 1.50
Baltimore	21	2.25- 2.50	.....	1.50- 1.65
Chicago	23	2.50- 2.75	$3.00-$4.00	1.50- 2.00
Kansas City	24	2.50- 2.65	2.00- 2.50	1.25- 1.50
St. Louis	16	2.00- 2.50	.....	1.35- 1.40
Crystal Springs, Miss. [2]	.....	1.50- 1.65	1.65- 1.80	1.00- 1.05

PEACHES, Georgia Uneedas. (Sixes.)

New York	124	$2.25-$2.50	.....	.....
Boston	6	3.50- 4.00	.....	.....
Baltimore	9	2.25- 2.50	.....	.....
Chicago	9	[3] 2.50- 3.25	.....	.....
Kansas City	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis	3	3.00- 3.50	.....	.....
Fort Valley, Ga. [2]	.....	1.50- 1.75	.....	.....

WATERMELONS, Florida Tom Watsons, 22–28 pound average. (Bulk per car.)

New York	43	$500-$750	.....	$500-$650
Boston	10	[4] 75c-1.10	.....	[4] 60c-70c
Baltimore	9	[4] 50c-55c	.....	[4] 55c-70c
Chicago	25	1,100	.....	700
Kansas City	6	[5] 3.50-4.00	.....	[5] 4.00-4.50
St. Louis	2	[5] 3.50	.....	[5] 3.50-4.50
Ocala, Fla. [2]	.....	250-420	.....	350-450

[1] Texas and Louisiana Bliss Triumphs, sacked, 100 pounds.
[2] F. o. b. shipping points.
[3] Bushel baskets.
[4] Unit basis.
[5] Bulk, per 100 pounds.

Strawberry Season Well Advanced.

Markets for strawberries have been more steady than those for some of the less perishable commodities. The supply at Arkansas and Western Tennessee shipping points was nearly exhausted by late May. Aromas at eastern Tennessee f. o. b. markets ranged $4.50 to $5.25 per 24-quart ventilated crate in carloads and in consuming markets generally $6 to $8.

Early in June, Missouri, Kentucky, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia berries were in the markets, Middle western Aromas ranging mostly $7 to $9 per 24-quart ventilated crate and the eastern Klondikes and Missionarys selling, quart basis, at 20 to 35 cents per quart. The Kentucky and Missouri

MONTHLY RANGE OF JOBBING PRICES.

Comparative Prices of Leading Fruits and Vegetables in Principal Consuming Markets.

Commodities.	This season.		Last season.
	June 15.	May 15.	June 15.
POTATOES, Florida Spaulding Rose, No. 1, per barrel	$11.00–$14.00	$14.00–$18.00	$9.00–$9.50
ONIONS, Texas yellow Bermudas, Nos. 1 and 2, per crate	1.00– 1.50	1.75– 3.15	3.75– 4.50
TOMATOES, Florida, Fancy Globes	5.00– 6.50	6.00– 8.00	2.00– 3.00
CANTALOUPES, California, Salmon Tints and Green Meats, Standards 45's	4.75– 6.00	.....	4.50– 6.50

berries weakened about $1 per crate, but eastern stock held its price level. The peak of the strawbeery movement was reached probably about the first week of June, when 1,140 cars were shipped in one week compared with 1,327 last year. Weekly movement has since fallen to about 925 cars.

Peach Movement Increasing.

Georgia Mayflowers appeared in the markets in late May and early June. Prices of this variety in 6-basket carriers were $2.25 $4.50 in eastern markets. Later shipments were mostly Uneedas, sixes bringing $1.50 to $2 at Georgia shipping points, carloads f. o. b. cash track. Eastern consuming markets ranged $2.75 to $3.75 per crate. The weekly rate of shipment the second week in June was approximately 500 cars, most of the movement being from Georgia. The southern and far western peach crop is large and, with the present scarcity of labor, orchard owners in some sections expect trouble in harvesting the crep.

First Watermelons Sell High.

Florida started to ship its watermelon crop about the first week in June. Tom Watsons, averaging 22 to 28 pounds each, were in moderate demand and ranged $250 to $500 per car cash track to growers at shipping points. The same variety in New York sold at $500 to $800 bulk per car and 25 to 26 pound melons brought as high as $1,075 in Pittsburgh, and a car of 28 pounds average $1,100 in Chicago. Most of the movement has been from Florida and light shipments from California and Texas.

PEANUTS NOW IMPORTANT.

(Continued from front page.)

The price of Jumbos of the new crop opened at 15 to 16 cents per pound, but declined to a 13½ to 14 cent level by the last of March. Fancys have followed the same general trend, opening at 12 to 13 cents and declining to a range of 10½ to 11 cents. Extras opened at 10½ to 11 cents and have since declined to 9½ to 10 cents per pound. It is interesting to note that the "extra" grade has been somewhat scarce this year, because of the good crop, and because most of the cleaners have preferred to shell the portion of their stock which would have made extras.

Demand for Shelled Stock.

The demand for shelled nuts seems to have been considerably better than fer goods in the shell. The price of the extra large Virginias opened at 18 to 19 cents per pound, but followed the same general decline as goods in the shell, reaching a range of 15½ to 16½ toward the end of March. No. 1 Virginias opened at 15 to 16 cents but by the end of March had reached a level of 14 to 14½ cents. A noticeable featuro of the season has been the shortage of No. 2 shelled stock, this too being a consequence of the excellent quality of the crop this year. This grade held reasonably firm throughout the winter, No. 2 Virginias ranging from 11½ to 13 cents per pound.

Spanish Relatively High.

Notwithstanding the fact that few of the Spanish nuts which usually enter into the manufacture of peanut oil, have been crushed because of the extremely high prices, still the Spanish market has held firm throughout the season. The farmers' market has ranged from $2.80 to $3.50 per bushel of 30 pounds. No. 1 shelled Spanish stock sold for around 18 cents f. o. b. Virginia shipping points early in November and has not since fluctuated to any considerable extent. The price on No. 1 Spanish has not fallen below 16½ cents at any time, and the highest price seems to have been 19 cents. No. 2 grade shelled Spanish has been scarce throughout the season, with prices ranging from 14½ to 16½ cents per pound. Several times the price of No. 2 Spanish shelled has been higher than the price for extra large Virginia shelled; a very unusual condition.

Increasing Demand for Peanuts.

The rapid growth of the peanut industry has caused a brisk increase in the development of peanut by-products. Among the most important should be mentioned peanut oil, peanut meal, peanut hulls, and peanut flour. A national advertising campaign to explain the methods of preparing raw peanuts should result in new outlets and should greatly increase the demand for the raw nuts.

Greatly increased storage facilities, either in the form of community or privately owned warehouses, would help to solve the marketing problem which confronts the vast majority of peanut growers. Lacking proper warehouses growers are forced to ship their crops as soon as harvested, thus glutting the market to their own detriment and to the corresponding profit of speculators.

Maturing, as peanuts do, at the time when live stock, grains, fruits, and vegetables are being moved heavily, lack of financial assistance, and adequate transportation operate to injure the growers. Peanuts are not a highly perishable product, and if by means of proper storage space and suitable financial arrangements they are allowed to come on the market in a steady, even flow throughout the year there seems every reason to believe that the market will be more stablized than under the present conditions.

Peanut Market Publications.

More complete information on these subjects is included in a recent article on Marketing Peanuts in the Virginia-North Carolina Section during the Season of 1919-20, which is a 12-page mimeographed publication of the United States Bureau of Markets. Copies may be obtained on application.

Much information on the cultivation of peanuts is contained in Farmers' Bulletin No. 1127, Peanut Growing for Profit. Information upon the manufacture of peanut oil may be found in Farmers' Bulletin No. 751, Peanut Oil. These bulletins may be secured direct from theUnited States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

AMERICA MAKING HEAVY IMPORTS OF GREEK CURRANTS.

Supply Brought in During Present Season May Exceed Prewar Shipments.

Although Greek currants (grapes) are grown in the United States, the industry has not developed sufficiently to reduce the imports from Greece. In fact, if the present rate of importation continues during the rest of the year, prewar imports will be exceeded, indicating that the demand is now larger than in normal times.

For the past few years the United States has gone without its usual supply, but in the fall of 1919, at the beginning of the currant season in Greece, American buyers began to take large amounts, as shown by the following table.

The price remained rather low, however, because the principal importer of currants, the United Kingdom, was practically out of the market, as the British commission had large stocks on hand. This fact depressed the market, and American interests took advantage of the situation.

Great Amount Carried Over.

An immense quantity of currants had to be sold. The 1919 crop amounted to about 257,000,000 pounds and 197,000,000 pounds were carried over from the previous season, a total of 454,000,000 pounds. Of this amount 170,000,000 pounds had been sold.

"The 1919 season closed with the usual quiet seasonal market, but about January 10 extraordinary buying orders from the United States turned the dullest season of the year into the most active period in the currant market for a number of years," reports the American Consul at Patras.

Heavy Buying Increases Prices.

As reported in The Market Reporter of February 21, some 3,300,000 pounds were shipped from Patras in the two weeks from February 6 to February 20. Statistics showed that a total of 16,167,494 pounds of currants were exported between January 10 and March 9, as against 14,560,595 pounds for the entire 12 months of 1919, an excess in two months of 1,606,899 pounds over the exports of the preceding 12 months; nor has the strong American buying showed signs of exhaustion, 5,000,000 pounds mere having been passed by the inspectors of the Sanitation Bureau, attached to the Patras Consulate.

This unprecedented buying for American account naturally caused the price to soar. During the fall of 1919 currants were bring from 540 to 800 drachmas per 1,000 pounds (10 to 15 cents a pound). By March the price of the lower grades had increased 64 per cent to 880 drachmas (17 cents a pound), while the price of better grades had increased but 23 per cent, to 980 drachmas (19 cents a pound).

"The present outlook is that the carryover of the 1919 crop will be the smallest in many years and that any damage to the forthcoming crop will have bullish effects," says the Consul.

Recent imports of currants.

Months.	Total imports.		Imports from Greece.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.		*Pounds.*	
July, 1919	1,142,044	$162,965	1,094,890	$155,625
Aug., 1919	2,342,472	576,304	2,320,353	372,987
Sept., 1919	1,182,380	201,034	1,182,380	201,034
Oct., 1919	725,925	106,803	667,675	97,484
Nov., 1919	5,220,828	832,373	4,845,310	780,947
Dec., 1919	3,595,497	539,885	3,400,939	498,953
Jan., 1920	596,925	78,652	591,325	77,364
Feb., 1920	1,757,292	242,270	1,721,854	236,768
Mar., 1920	8,795,532	828,643	8,411,481	784,863
Apr., 1920	5,466,694	539,557	5,317,904	524,114
Total (10 mos.)	30,825,589	3,908,486	29,554,111	3,730,539

FOREIGN MARKETS

HEAVY EXPORTS REDUCE ORIENTAL PEANUT STOCKS.

But Small Exportable Surplus Available in Japan—Chinese Market Stagnant.

Increasingly heavy importations of peanuts from the Orient have been received in this country during the past few months, and have depleted the oriental stocks available for export. For the 10 months ending April 30 statistics compiled from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce sources show a total of 103,533,290 pounds of peanuts imported, as compared with only 20,906,301 pounds for the 12 months ending June 30, 1919, and with imports during the preceding 12 months, 76,512,962 pounds.

Arrivals at Pacific Ports.

Most of the imports of peanuts and peanut oil enter the United States through the Seattle and San Francisco districts. The following statistics show the importance of the Seattle district, which includes Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, and Everett. From November 1, 1919, to May 31, 1920, this district had imported 47,319,785 pounds of shelled and 9,735,717 pounds of unshelled peanuts, and 47,871,620 pounds of peanut oil. San Francisco during the same period shows totals of 13,215,180 pounds of shelled and 1,980,140 pounds of unshelled peanuts.

Imports from Japan and China.

Most of the imported nuts were actually produced in China, though Japan shows a heavier total because much Chinese stock passes through that country. During April the United States imported from Japan alone 19,448,349 pounds of shelled and 1,866,800 pounds of unshelled nuts, while China was credited with 3,522,184 pounds of shelled and 73,635 pounds of unshelled peanuts. This compares with imports during March of 19,527,258 pounds from Japan and 3,369,467 pounds from China. During February, Japan's total was 12,643,543 pounds and China's share, 933,021 pounds. These figures do not include nuts from Kwantung or other leased Japanese territory.

Japanese Surplus Dwindling.

These unprecedently heavy imports have nearly exhausted the available supply for export of Japanese nuts, according to a cablegram for the Bureau of Markets from the American consul at Kobe, Japan, dated May 28, reading as follows:

"Of the present (1919) crop of peanuts, the probably exportable surplus to the United States amounts to 1,763,680 pounds of unshelled and 661,380 pounds of shelled nuts. Practically no stocks of Japanese peanut oil remain in Kobe at present. The probable output of the oil mills, practically all of which will be available for export, will be about 2,313,600 pounds by July, the end of the season. Should the market improve, however, more nuts may be crushed for oils. The Japanese peanut acreage is considered normal this year and the unshelled crop in 1920 should be about 55,115,000 pounds."

Kobe is Center of Industry.

The center for the importations, shelling, grading, and reexportation of Chinese peanuts in Japan is Kobe. The following paragraph from a report of the American consul at Kobe indicates the extent of Japanese importations of Chinese and Indian nuts.

"During 1918, 7,898,021 pounds of peanuts were exported from Kobe and Osaka, of which 83 per cent went to the United States. It is impossible to state just what proportion of the exported peanuts are of Japanese and what of Chinese or Indian origin. In 1918 over 10,000,000 pounds of Chinese and Indian unshelled peanuts were imported at Kobe and Osaka, some of which probably took the place in Japan of Japanese peanuts which were exported, and some of which are undoubtedly shelled, graded, and reexported."

Small Stocks in China.

Accurate information as to the stocks of peanuts and peanut oil in China at the present time is impossible to obtain, according to a cablegram for the Bureau of Markets from the American consul general at Shanghai, dated June 7. However, the consul general reported that—

"Dealers in Shanghai give 1,792,000 to 3,360,000 pounds of shelled peanuts and from 896,000 to 1,792,000 pounds of oil as estimates of the stocks in Shanghai, with but 26,880,000 to 33,600,000 pounds of oil in the rest of China. High prices asked, but market just now absolutely stagnant. Planting of 1920 crop not yet completed."

Review of Hongkong Trade.

The exports of peanuts from Hongkong in 1919 were not up to the general standard of the trade for several reasons, chief of which was the fact that the supply of nuts from north China last year went mostly to Japan, reports the American consul general at Hongkong. Japanese dealers on the spot and often in a position to barter cotton piece goods and other Japanese products for nuts, secured the first choice of the northern crop, with the result that Hongkong exporters were not in a position at times to quote fair prices for acceptable grades of nuts.

The United States maintained about the same proportion of the total trade in the two years. The exports of nuts from Hongkong in 1919 were 38,692,000 pounds, valued at $2,413,022, as compared with exports of 106,800,000 pounds, valued at $5,997,991, in 1918. Of the exports of 1919 Great Britain took about one-eighth, the United States about one-fourth, and China about one-half of the whole, the rest of the supplies going to Canada, Australia, the Philippines, Siam, Egypt, and various countries of Europe. The supplies for the year as usual came mostly from North China but also included considerable imports from Indo-China, the Straits Settlements, and Japan.

Correction: Pages were incorrectly numbered in the issue of the Market Reporter for June 12. The corrected page numbers are 369 to 384 and these will be used hereafter in referring to the issue of June 12.

RECENT FREIGHT RATES FROM BUENOS AIRES.

[Times of Argentina.]

Commodity.	Port. United States Atlantic.	United Kingdom.		France.		Spanish.		Italian.	Antwerp.		Scandinavian.		Dutch.	
		£.s.d.	U.S. currency.	£.s.d.	U.S. currency.	Pesetas.	U.S. currency.		£.s.d.	U.S. currency.	Kroner.	U.S. currency.	Guilders.	U.S. currency.
Grain, per ton	$16.00	6 10 0	$31.63	6 0 0	$29.20	170	$32.81	$50.00	6 0 0	$29.20	135	$36.18	110	$44.22
Linseed, per ton	17.00	6 15 0	32.84	6 10 0	31.63	180	34.74	.....	6 5 0	30.41	145	38.86	115	46.23
Wool, per cubic meter	17.50	7 10 0	36.50	6 0 0	29.20	180	34.74	40.00	6 0 0	29.20	150	40.20	105	42.21
				Frs.										
Dry hides, per ton	35.00	20 0 0	97.33	500	96.50	400	77.20	110.00	17 0 0	82.73	300	80.40	300	120.60
Salted hides, per ton	20.00	10 0 0	48.67	350	67.55	200	38.60	60.00	9 0 0	43.80	180	48.24	180	72.36
Preserved meats, per ton	22.50	10 0 0	48.67	350	67.55	.....	.....	53.00	9 0 0	43.80	160	42.88	120	48.24

BRITISH TOBACCO WAREHOUSES OVERCROWDED.

Leaf Stock Piling Up—Space Alloted to Importers.

Leaf tobacco has been piling up in England for some time. Bonded warehouses are full. At the end of 1919 the bonded stocks in the United Kingdom amounted to 303,891,000 pounds, or 18 months' supply. Since then shipments have considerably increased the quantity.

The tobacco warehouses in Liverpool, among the largest in the world, became so overcrowded that the Mersey Docks and Harbor Board were compelled to close their warehouses to imports after February 14. This action led immediately to considerable agitation, with the result that the board allowed the storage of 6,000 casks during May, 5,000 during June and 5,000 during July, allocating space to each importer in proportion to his past receipts.

Tobacco, London, for May 1, has the following to say in regard to the Liverpool situation:

"The position in the country generally is this: That the different parts of the country which have bonded warehouse facilities for the storage of leaf tobacco are full up and very congested; and in the case of London tobacco has had to remain in barges on the Thames and in sheds on the import quays for a considerable space of time before it could go into a bonded warehouse. In Liverpool the position is somewhat better, but if the Mersey Docks and Harbor Board were to throw open the limited space at their disposal for indiscriminate imports, the position there would soon get as bad as it is at other places. * * * They have instituted a scheme of rationing the available space month by month among the different importers upon the basis of 12 months' imports ending at a given date in the autumn of last year; that is, for imports coming direct into the port of Liverpool. They have declined to take tobacco which has arrived at other ports, and could have been brought round by coastwise steamer, even against importers' allowance of space, on the ground that if they once did this the limited accommodation at their disposal would soon be absorbed, to the detriment of direct imports into Liverpool."

British to Remove Control over Dried Fruits.

The British Food Controller announced that dried fruits will be given a free market from August 2, in view of the fact that the British Government holds sufficiently large stocks to discourage attempts to increase the prices unduly, according to the American Consul General at London.

HAY AND FEED

ALFALFA AND PRAIRIE PRICES CONTINUE DECLINE.

Price Level of Timothy Shows Little Change Receipts Heavier—Demand Dull.

Reports for the week ending June 12 indicate that the decline noted last week has continued in alfalfa and prairie prices, but because of the light receipts of good hay the timothy price level has remained practically unchanged at about $44.75.

Total receipts at the principal markets show an increase over the previous week as is shown by the following table:

	June 5.	June 12.		June 5.	June 12.
New York	240	351	Memphis	175	139
Boston	.....	49	Kansas City	636	879
Philadelphia	80	89	Cincinnati	167	198
Baltimore	60	63	Chicago	389	356
New Orleans	41	24	Minneapolis	71	45

Shipping conditions seem to be improving and sufficient cars are said to be available in the Southwest where new hay is beginning to be shipped.

Bale Ties Searce.

Reports from the Central West state that there is at present a scarcity of bale ties and some shippers fear that a sufficient amount can not be obtained to bale the coming crop. The Bureau of Markets is making a survey of the situation and will render whatever assistance is possible toward overcoming this difficulty.

Timothy.—Receipts of the better grades of timothy have been light and prices in the principal eastern markets have remained steady on those grades.

Stocks have become almost exhausted at New York, and an effort on the part of the dealers to replenish them caused an advance of about $7 per ton in that market during the week.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF FEEDS AT MANUFACTURING CENTERS.

[Per ton, bagged, carload lots.]

	June 12	June 5.	May 15.
Spring wheat bran:			
Minneapolis	$50.50	$51.50	$53.50
Duluth	50.00	52.00	52.00
Hard winter wheat bran:			
Kansas City	50.00	51.00	54.00
St. Louis	54.50	54.50	58.00
Soft winter wheat bran:			
Cincinnati	56.00	57.00	62.00
Baltimore	64.50	64.50	65.00
Richmond	61.09	62.00	64.00
Spring wheat middlings:			
Minneapolis	55.00	56.00	58.00
Duluth	56.00	57.00	57.00
Hard winter wheat middlings:			
Kansas City	58.00	59.00	61.00
St. Louis	61.00	61.00	63.50
Soft winter wheat middlings:			
Cincinnati	62.00	63.00	67.00
Baltimore	65.00	65.00	66.00
Richmond	64.50	66.50	67.00
Cottonseed meal (36 per cent protein):			
Memphis	64.00	64.50	65.00
Atlanta	65.00	65.00	63.50
Linseed meal:			
Minneapolis	63.00	64.00	66.00
Milwaukee	67.00	68.00	70.00
Alfalfa meal:			
Memphis	49.00	49.00	50.50
Kansas City	[1] 42.00	46.00	46.00
St. Louis	47.00	48.00	46.00
Gluten feed:			
Chicago	73.75	73.75	74.00
Buffalo	77.19	77.19	77.19
Hominy feed:			
New York	73.00	75.00	.....
Milwaukee	70.00	72.50	76.00
Kansas City	66.00	65.00	69.50

[1] New crop meal.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT DISTRIBUTING MARKETS, JUNE 12.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.[1]	Baltimore.[1]	Richmond.	Atlanta.	New Orleans.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Chicago.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	Denver.
HAY (carload lots).															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	46.00	51.00	43.00	43.00	43.50	49.00	50.00	46.00	41.50	43.50	46.00	36.00	.....	34.00	37.00
Standard timothy	43.00	49.50	42.00	42.00	43.00	48.00	49.00	.....	41.00	41.00	41.00	34.00	.....	.....	36.00
No. 2 timothy	.....	47.50	41.50	41.00	42.50	47.00	.....	44.00	40.00	37.50	.....	32.00	.....	31.00	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	38.00	47.50	41.00	39.00	43.50	48.00	.....	.....	40.50	40.50	.....	36.50	.....	29.00	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	35.00	42.50	.....	38.50	42.00	48.00	.....	.....	39.50	37.00	40.00	[2]34.50	.....	25.00	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	41.00	.....	.....	40.00	.....	.....	.....	32.00	32.50	41.00	.....	.....	23.00	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[3]40.00	46.00	35.00	34.25	44.00	31.00	30.50	30.00	27.00
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38.00	[3]30.00	32.00	29.25	38.00	24.00	19.50	28.00	.....
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[3]22.00	26.00	.....	28.75	25.50	18.50	22.50	26.00	26.00
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.00	.....	[2]15.50	19.50	19.00	.....
FEED (ton lots or more).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	62.50	63.50	64.00	64.50	65.00	67.00	.....	.....	58.00	57.00	.....	.....	.....	54.00	58.00
Soft winter	63.50	63.50	.....	67.00	67.00	68.00	.....	57.50	58.00	.....	.....	53.00	.....	.....	58.00
Hard winter	62.50	63.50	63.50	.....	.....	67.00	66.00	.....	58.00	56.00	54.50	52.00	55.50	.....	.....
Wheat middlings:															
Spring	66.50	66.00	70.00	66.50	68.00	76.00	.....	.....	63.00	61.00	.....	.....	.....	59.00	.....
Soft winter	68.50	66.00	.....	67.00	70.00	77.00	.....	67.50	64.00	61.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hard winter	67.50	66.00	.....	.....	.....	75.00	.....	.....	63.00	61.00	64.00	60.00	60.50	.....	.....
Rye middlings	66.50	.....	.....	.....	68.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57.00	59.50	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed	75.50	68.00	72.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73.00	75.00	.....	71.00	73.00	67.00	77.00
Cottonseed (41 per cent)	80.50	.....	.....	.....	76.00	.....	78.00	.....	68.00	.....	.....	74.00	.....	.....	.....
Cottonseed (36 per cent)	76.50	74.25	79.00	.....	.....	71.00	75.00	69.00	.....	77.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	74.00
Peanut (36 per cent)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	61.00	54.50	.....	53.00	55.60	53.00	.....	56.00	[3]45.00	.....	[3]42.50	.....	38.00
Velvet bean meal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57.50	.....	.....	50.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gluten feed	78.62	.....	83.00	78.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	78.00	80.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hominy feed	76.50	.....	76.00	74.00	83.00	75.00	74.00	.....	75.00	74.00	67.00	75.00	72.00	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79.00	75.00	.....	72.00	69.00	.....	80.00
Beet pulp	67.50	.....	.....	.....	70.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Hay quotations represent average of *cash* sales at these markets. [2] Nominal. [3] New.

The receipts of the lower grades in other eastern markets are larger and the demand is very dull for them, especially at Boston, Baltimore, and Richmond.

Because new hay will soon arrive at Atlanta and other southeastern markets the demand for timothy is only fair, and this condition is reflected at Cincinnati and other central western markets supplying this territory where prices have declined from $1 to $2 per ton. There is a slightly increased movement from the timothy sections of Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, and dealers at Pittsburgh, who up to a few days ago were receiving but little hay from this section, report the receipt of an increasing number of invoices.

Alfalfa.—The excellent pasturage conditions, the nearness of the new crop, and the fairly large receipts of old hay, caused a continued decline in alfalfa prices during the week amounting on an average to about $2 per ton.

The marketing of new hay is extending northward into Oklahoma and southern Kansas, and several cars from these States were received in the Kansas City and Memphis markets during the past few days. While considerable of this hay is arriving damp and heating, the condition generally is better than is usual at this season. Some received at Memphis was about equal to the grade of standard. A fair demand is reported for the new hay, principally from the mixed-feed manufacturers who desire the green color for their feeds.

The first cutting of alfalfa has been damaged by heavy rains in some sections of Washington and the Northwest, but it is thought that the benefit of the rains to the second crop will outweigh the damage done.

Prairie.—Prairie prices have declined about $2 during the week, and the demand is generally weak. Kansas City received 458 cars of prairie, of which about two-thirds graded below No. 2. The poor demand is caused principally by the nearness of the new crop. Some complaints are still being received relative to the scarcity of cars, but receipts in practically all the markets are now about normal for this time of the year.

Other Hay.—The demand for clover and heavy mixed hays is weak because the end of the feeding season for these kinds has been reached, and prices have declined from $2 to $6 in the various markets.

Reports from the redtop section in southern Illinois indicate that about all that kind of hay has been marketed. The few cars remaining are being held at prices considered too high by dealers and consumers handling or using this kind of hay.

BRAN AND MIDDLINGS PRICES SHOW DECLINE.

Feed Market Generally Weak—Filling of Old Contracts Has Marked Effect.

The filling of old contracts by mills is having a marked effect on prices in jobbing centers. It is not unusual for differences in prices of from $5 to $10 per ton to prevail in different markets for the same commodity, which under ordinary conditions would quote the same price or different only to the extent of the freight differential to such markets from shipping points.

For example, the Memphis, Tenn., market is quoting soft winter wheat bran and middlings at $53 and $63 per ton, respectively, with dealers bidding from $1 to $2 per ton less, while manufacturers in Louisville, Ky., and other points are offering the same commodities at $63 and $73 per ton, respectively, or $10 per ton higher.

Wheat Mill Feeds.—Several of the more important markets report a decided falling

(Continued on page 395.)

GRAIN AND SEEDS

OATS SELL FOR HIGHEST PRICES ON RECORD.

Lead Corn in Wild Market Short Crops and Car Shortage Incentives.

During the week ending June 12 oats took the place of corn as a speculative favorite. Apparently corn had worn itself out, speculatively; there seemed to be no incentive to induce trading in a large way in the corn futures market. The oats market was more active than ever before in its history, and undreamed of prices were made in the grain trade. The immediate influences were predictions of a short crop and the continued scarcity of cars.

The June 1 report of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, which estimated the probable oats crop of the country at 1,315,000,000 bushels, was issued after the close of the market on the 8th. While this estimate is approximately 70,000,000 greater than last year's crop, it is 100,000,000 less than the annual average from 1914 to 1918.

Smaller Rye Crop Forecasted.

An additional inducement for strength in the oats market was the estimate of a rye crop smaller than last year, though larger than the five-year average. The estimate was 80,000,000 bushels, compared with 60,000,000 as a five-year average. Barley was estimated at 185,000,000, compared with 215,000,000 as the five-year average. Last year's crop was only 166,000,000.

On Thursday, June 10, July oats sold at $1.08 and No. 2 White, in the Chicago market, sold at $1.29. Such prices as these for oats can not fully be described by any other word than "phenomenal." On the 11th, September oats sold at 85 cents, which is a record price for that future. It was reported in the Chicago market that eastern speculators sometime ago bought large amounts of the July future, which resulted in the big advance, and that they sold out on Thursday and bought the September future on Friday, bringing about the record price of 85 cents.

Car Shortage Factor.

The trade generally believes that but for the car shortage the advance in the oats market would have been impossible. Certainly the prices paid for cash oats would not have been paid but for the light receipts. Fort Worth, Tex., wired that an order had been issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission to the Southern Pacific Railroad to deliver to the Rock Island Road, at Galveston, immediately, 1,000 freight cars to be used in relieving the congestion of wheat in Oklahoma and the Panhandle of Texas.

Harvest of oats and wheat has started in central Texas, and will probably begin in northern Texas and Oklahoma by the 15th, which will add to the demand for cars. There is a serious congestion of wheat in cars on track at Galveston, but with some prospect of relief in the near future. Never before has there been a demand for cars to move the remainder of an old crop in order to make room for the movement of a new crop. As soon as the new crop of oats begins to move freely, the big premiums being paid for cash oats will rapidly disappear.

Old Wheat Carried Over.

The report of the Bureau of Crop Estimates on the 8th placed the probable yield of winter wheat at 504,000,000 bushels, and of spring wheat at 276,000,000, or a total of 780,000,000. This is a large crop and only seems moderate because the country has grown two larger crops. Furthermore, 150,000,000 bushels of old crop wheat will be carried over into the new crop year on July 1.

The new crop has not yet been secured, however, and some serious reports came from the central winter wheat States during the week telling of damage by Hessian fly. The hot weather of the week also caused apprehension.

Wheat prices were sharply higher on Friday, 10 cents being added to the price in Minneapolis, with all the big milling companies actively in the market. The flour trades were reported dull, as the mills did not care to sell ahead freely, on account of the many uncertainties.

Export Demand Irregular.

The foreign situation relative to wheat is about as badly mixed as at any time. It is reported in the trade that the Argentine surplus will be disposed of before fall. This week the report came to the grain trade that exports of wheat from India have been prohibited; no details were given. A Washington dispatch said that the British Government has made arrangements to move all the Australian wheat surplus to England. Indications seem to point to a big demand for both our old crop and new crop surplus of wheat. Yet the demand is not yet persistent. Sometimes it is strong for a few days, and then subsides. During the week under review, the export demand for wheat was only occasionally active. Some bidding late in the week was on a basis of $3 f. o. b. Gulf ports.

IMPORTS INCREASE ORCHARD GRASS SEED SUPPLY.

Prospective Domestic Production 90 Per Cent of 1919—Denmark Heaviest Exporter.

The total importation of orchard-grass seed into the United States since July 1, 1919, is 2,770,500 pounds. This amount is about 500,000 pounds more than the total quantity imported during the previous four years.

On June 30, 1919, the carry over in seedsmen's hands was only 240,729 pounds compared with 1,066,230 pounds and 1,390,361 pounds on June 30, 1918 and 1917, respectively. With this small carry over and very small rate of imports at that time a bullish feeling was created among the growers, and buyers were paying them $19 to $21 per 100 pounds for their 1919 crop seed during July and August. By the middle of October, however, the importations had become so heavy that many seedsmen stopped buying domestic seed and growers could not obtain offers of over $16 per 100 pounds.

Weather Conditions Good.

The result of the heavy imports during recent months is that 25 to 33⅓ per cent of the 1919 crop of domestic seed, which crop was estimated to be 3,000,000 pounds, is still in the hands of, or owned by, seedsmen, shippers, and growers. Practically all of the imported orchard-grass seed this year has come from Denmark, where a large production of this seed was obtained in 1919.

The weather conditions this spring have been ideal for the production of good quality orchard grass seed. The acreage to be cut for seed, however, is below normal and about equal to that of last year. The yield of seed per acre probably will be 10 per cent less than in 1919, because of thin, spotted stands in many fields while the prospective total production is about 85 to 90 per cent of last year.

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets, Week Ending Frid., June 12.

[Cents per bushel.]

WHEAT.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed	Thur.	Fri.
Minneapolis.						
Dark Northern Spring: No. 1	317	302	308	308	310	315
No. 2	309	300	300	300	308	307
No. 3	297	292	286	290	295	300
No. 4	285	280	275	278	288	293
Northern Spring: No. 1	303	295	.....	295	295	303
No. 2	.....	283	287	285	.....	300
No. 3	282	280	272	280	281	285
No. 4	272	270	272	260	280	278
Kansas City.						
Dark Hard Winter: No. 2	.....	288	.....	288	289	.....
No. 3	.....	.....	.....	284	281	287
No. 4	.....	.....	278	283	280	.....
Hard Winter: No. 1	.....	280	278	.....	.....	281
No. 2	286	280	277	283	280	284
No. 3	283	276	273	279	280	278
No. 4	282	272	269	275	274	274
Red Winter: No. 1	.....	282	280	.....	285	.....
No. 2	286½	280	277	280	283	283
No. 3	.....	277	274	277	280	277
St. Louis.						
Red Winter: No. 1	.....	285½	.....	285	288	289
No. 2	287	283	283	283	285½	286½
No. 3	284	.....	277½	279½	280	283
No. 4	.....	275	273	275½	.....	277

CORN.

Chicago.						
White: No. 1	198¼	197¼	193½	194	.....	193½
No. 2	198	197	193½	193	196	193½
No. 3	.....	196	193	.....	195½	.....
Yellow: No. 1	197	196	190½	191½	192	187
No. 2	195½	195½	192	191½	192	186
No. 3	195½	195	190	190	190	185½
No. 4	194	.....	.....	189	189	183
Mixed: No. 1	196½	195½	192	191	191	186
No. 2	196	195½	192	190	190½	186
No. 3	195½	195	190	189	189½	185
No. 4	195	.....	.....	.....	189	183
Kansas City.						
White: No. 1	196	.....	194	.....	.....	189
No. 2	196	191	192	193	.....	189
No. 3	190	189	189	190	190½	.....
Yellow: No. 2	.....	190	.....	186	187	182
Mixed: No. 2	183	178½	.....	.....	185	178
No. 3	181	174	175½	.....	179	176
No. 4	173	171	172	174	.....	.....
St. Louis.						
White: No. 1	.....	203	.....	.....	203	201
No. 2	203	202	199	200	202	200
No. 3	200	198	196	198	200½	198
Yellow: No. 1	196	191	188½	189	190½	185½
No. 2	195	190½	188½	189	190	185
No. 3	193½	188½	185½	186	188	184¾
Minneapolis.						
Yellow: No. 1	188	.....	.....	188½	.....	188
No. 2	187½	187½	187	.....	185	185
No. 3	186	185	182	184	184½	180

OATS.

Chicago.						
White: No. 2	115	117	118	122½	127	118
No. 3	113½	114¾	116	117½	120	114
No. 4	.....	.....	112	114½	.....	113
Kansas City.						
White: No. 3	109½	109	110	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis.						
White: No. 3	113½	113½	113½	115½	119½	115½
No. 4	.....	112	112	114½	119	.....
Minneapolis.						
White: No. 3	105½	106	106	111	115¼	114
No. 4	104½	104	104¼	108	112	107½

RYE.

Chicago.						
No. 2	.....	.....	217	220	225	224
Minneapolis.						
Western: No. 2	210½	215½	214	218	224½	218

Daily Closing Prices of Futures.

Chicago.						
Corn: July	173	171½	170⅜	174⅜	174⅛	174⅜
Sept	160	157⅜	157½	164⅛	162¼	162⅜
Oats: July	94⅜	96½	97	104	102⅛	104¼
Sept	75⅜	78½	78⅞	81½	82¾	84¾
Kansas City.						
Corn: July	168⅜	166½	165½	169⅝	169⅜	169⅛
Sept	157⅜	155	154⅝	158⅜	159	159¼
Oats: July	95	96½	97	104	102⅜	104¼
Sept	77⅞	77⅞	78⅛	81½	82¼	83⅜

Kentucky and Indiana.—The well developed orchard grass seed heads indicate that the seed in this section will be heavy and of better quality than last year. In many fields the stands are thin. As a rule, heavier seed is produced where the stands are not so thick. The fields this year are comparatively clean and free of weeds. The acreage and yield of seed in this section will be about equal to that of last year or possibly a little less.

Growers in some localities will begin cutting their orchard grass for seed about June 15. Pools to handle the crop are being formed, but it is a question with growers whether the demand will be sufficient to enable them to obtain a satisfactory price.

Ohio.—The orchard grass in this section will not be ready to cut for seed before July 1. The acreage is practically the same as last year. The plants, however, are not so thick and the yield per acre will be somewhat less, but the seed will be heavier and fully matured. Last year the seed weighed only about 10 pounds per bushel and showed a germination of around 75 per cent.

The total prospective production of orchard grass in this section this year is 425,000 pounds, which is about the same as last year, but much less than normal. It is estimated that about one-third of the 1919 crop produced in this section is being carried over by the growers.

BRANS AND MIDDLINGS DECLINE.

(Continued from page 393.)

off in consumption and with more liberal receipts, consequently lower prices. In a few of the northeastern markets where stocks are low, spot prices, in spite of lower offerings from the West, did not decline materially. The tendency of the markets generally is weak. Flour production is slightly better and old contracts are rapidly being filled. The demand for middlings from the South and other sections is reported as far less than is usual this time of the year. Fewer hogs than last season is the reason given for this condition. Bran and middlings for future and season shipment are offered freely. Season bran is quoted at around $48.50 per ton delivered Boston rate of freight, soft winter wheat bran, 100 pound sacks, $60 for June shipment.

Gluten Feed.—The scarcity of corn at terminal markets and the advancing price of corn keeps manufacturers' prices of gluten feed firm. Dealers appear fairly well stocked up and continue to offer holdings at lower prices than are asked for shipment. The demand is poor.

Alfalfa Meal.—Alfalfa meal prices are easier particularly for immediate shipment. Most of the present business is for prompt or June shipment, as the trade is awaiting the establishment of definite prices for the new hay crop. The demand for spot meal in all markets has considerably decreased, and bookings for future delivery are comparatively small. July shipment meal is offered at from $4 to $5 per ton under June shipment. As milling hay declined in value during the past week lower prices were quoted for the meal.

Cottonseed Meal.—The demand is light and of a scattered nature. Manufacturers are expecting to offer new crop meal in the near future. Prices remain firm. Stocks of meal are large for this time of the year. Hulls continue to be in good demand at prices unchanged from last week. No inquiries from exporters are reported because of the fairly large stocks of feeding stuffs abroad.

GRAIN EXPORTS BY GRADE.

Week Ending June 12.

[Thousands of bushels; i. c., 000 omitted.]

Subclass and grade.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	New Orleans.	Galveston.	Total for week.
WHEAT.							
No. 3 Amber Durum	....	14	....	....	....	....	14
No. 3 Durum	....	10	....	....	....	....	10
Total Durum	....	24	....	....	....	....	24
Hard Winter:							
No. 2	....	303	40	146	....	45	534
No. 3	....	....	....	315	61	182	558
All others	....	....	....	....	26	18	44
Total Hard Red Winter	....	303	40	461	87	245	1136
Red Winter:							
No. 2	26	37	84	83	....	....	230
No. 3	....	....	....	44	....	7	51
All others	....	....	....	8	....	....	8
Total Soft Red Winter	26	37	84	135	....	7	289
No. 2 Soft White	....	....	....	....	....	....	[1] 60
White Club:							
No. 1	....	....	....	....	....	....	[1] 37
No. 2	....	....	....	....	....	....	[1] 22
Total White Club	....	....	....	....	....	....	[1] 59
Mixed:							
No. 2	....	109	....	....	25	....	134
No. 3	....	....	....	....	....	289	289
All others	....	....	....	....	....	253	253
Total Mixed	....	109	....	....	25	542	676
Total, week ending June 12, 1920	26	473	124	596	112	794	[2]2244
Total, week ending June 5, 1920	180	200	....	84	115	....	579
BARLEY.							
Superior to No. 1 Standard California	....	....	....	....	47	....	47
Standard No. 1 California	....	....	....	....	223	....	223
Ungraded	64	....	....	....	....	....	64
Total, week ending June 12, 1920	64	....	....	....	270	....	334
RYE.							
No. 2 Western	....	....	....	615	....	40	655
Ungraded	....	740	....	....	....	....	740
Total, week ending June 12, 1920	....	740	....	615	....	40	1395
Total, week ending June 5, 1920	....	142	....	333	....	....	475
CORN.							
Total, No. 3 Mixed, week ending June 12, 1920	....	....	....	26	....	....	26

[1] Shipment of grain from Tacoma, Wash.
[2] Includes 119,000 bushels of grain shipped from Tacoma, Wash.

Linseed Meal.—Shipping directions on large contracts are reported as coming in slowly and in order to keep sufficient storage space crushers have entered spot markets with reduced quotations. The larger manufacturers lowered their price $1 per ton. The demand for this meal rules quiet.

Hominy Feed.—Hominy feed is in fair demand at prices unchanged from last week. In a few markets prices advanced, not because the demand improved to any noticeable extent but because the supply is limited and what is available was made from high-priced corn. Eastern mills offering at $70 per ton in bulk f. o. b. shipping point, and western mills at $72.40 delivered Boston rate of freight with $3 per ton extra if packed in secondhand jutes.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.

(Continued from front page.)

This year, however, because of a prospective increase of about 33⅓ per cent in the yield per acre it is estimated that the total production will be 425,000 bushels, which should clean out about 65 or 70 per cent by weight. Based on these figures the production of recleaned seed this year will be about 35 per cent greater than in 1919. No price has been established for the rough seed as practically no contracts have been made. Shippers would buy the rough seed at $1.50 per bushel, but growers state that because of the advance in the price of land, equipment, and labor they must receive a higher price than last year which was $1.50 to $1.65 per bushel.

Missouri and Iowa.

Preparations have been made for harvesting an increased acreage of Kentucky blue-grass seed in Missouri this year as compared with 1919. The large dealers who furnish strippers to growers have had calls for all their machines. In addition to this a comparatively large number of new machines have been built and sent out for use. The yield per acre on the old fields may be slightly lower than last year but the increased acreage to be stripped will result in a total production above normal and about equal to the large crop of last year. A conservative estimate places last year's production in Missouri at 300,000 to 350,000 bushels. The seed is maturing under favorable weather conditions and growers will begin stripping about June 20.

Iowa Crop in Good Condition.

The present condition of the Kentucky blue-grass seed crop in Iowa is good. The stripping season has been delayed 10 to 15 days, but the acreage to be harvested this year will be slightly below normal and 50 per cent greater than last year. The average yield per acre will be about 25 per cent greater than last year.

Dealers are manifesting the usual interest in the Missouri and Iowa crop at this time but no prices have been made. Some dealers are of the opinion that the opening price will range from $1 to $1.25 per bushel for rough seed.

IMPORTS OF FORAGE PLANT SEEDS.

Permitted Entry Into the United States Under the Seed Importation Act.

[Reported by the Seed Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.]

Kind of seed.	June 1 to 15, inclusive, 1920.	11½ months ending June 15, 1920.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*
Alfalfa	474,200	18,742,800
Bluegrass, Canada	26,390	552,000
Brome-grass, awnless	3,000	169,300
Clover:		
Alsike	11,000	5,647,700
Crimson	496,500	9,880,000
Red	44,800	19,160,100
White	....	189,000
Clover mixtures:		
White and alsike	....	22,000
Red and alsike	....	700
Alsike and timothy	....	240,200
Timothy, alsike and white	....	1,800
Fescue, meadow	....	2,800
Millet:		
Broom-corn	....	225,400
Hungarian	....	132,300
Mixtures, grass	....	2,600
Orchard grass	22,000	2,770,500
Rape	....	5,765,700
Redtop	....	6,800
Rye grass:		
English	....	1,799,000
Italian	5,600	979,600
Timothy	300	37,000
Vetch:		
Hairy	123,900	1,076,100
Spring	56,000	1,048,300

MONTHLY COLD STORAGE REPORT.

Cold-Storage Holdings June 1.

Commodity.	Reported for June 1, 1920.		Estimated holdings of storages not reported.		Total holdings June 1, 1920, including estimates.	Total holdings June 1, 1919.	Total holdings June 1, 1918.	Increase or decrease June 1, 1920, compared with June 1, 1919.		Increase or decrease June 1, 1920, compared with June 1, 1918.	
	Storages.	Quantity.	Storages.	Quantity.				Quantity.	Per cent.	Quantity.	Per cent.
Apples.											
Barrels	235	63,056	6	1,320	64,376	68,141	101,403	− 3,765	− 5.5	− 37,027	− 36.5
Boxes	304	402,929	16	38,787	441,716	169,869	172,280	+ 271,847	+160.0	+ 269,436	+156.4
Butter (pounds).											
Creamery	213	12,634,531	6	88,001	12,722,532	29,434,782	12,697,514	− 16,712,250	− 56.8	+ 25,018	+ 0.2
Packing stock	54	707,578	1	3,565	711,143	887,796	3,457,788	− 176,653	− 19.9	− 2,746,645	− 79.4
Cheese (pounds).											
American	304	13,318,419	9	142,072	13,460,491	12,477,707	20,395,025	+ 982,784	+ 7.9	− 6,934,534	− 34.0
Swiss, including block	103	1,678,457	3	163,918	1,842,375	866,882	302,963	+ 975,493	+112.5	+ 1,539,412	+508.1
Brick and Munster	106	636,384	1	18,939	655,323	417,500	450,870	+ 237,823	+ 57.0	+ 204,453	+ 45.3
Limburger	76	492,602	1	8,255	500,857	418,961	197,078	+ 81,896	+ 19.5	+ 303,779	+154.1
Cottage, pot and bakers'	60	3,198,415	2	57,885	3,256,300	5,294,229	903,120	− 2,037,929	− 38.5	+ 2,353,180	+260.6
Cream and Neufchatel	17	171,566	3	7,375	178,941	114,189	30,667	+ 64,752	+ 56.7	+ 148,274	+483.5
All other	66	3,413,643	0	0	3,413,643	3,701,632	807,411	− 287,989	− 7.8	+ 2,606,232	+322.8
Eggs.											
Cases	302	5,065,026	5	41,721	5,106,747	6,098,448	5,499,203	− 991,701	− 16.3	− 392,456	− 7.1
Frozen (pounds)	152	13,833,982	5	61,101	13,895,083	11,567,804	11,555,345	+ 2,327,279	+ 20.1	+ 2,339,738	+ 20.2
Poultry (pounds).											
Broilers	157	3,394,949	6	46,118	3,441,067	8,708,834	1,709,557	− 5,267,767	− 60.5	+ 1,731,510	+101.3
Roasters	143	8,414,447	7	148,184	8,562,631	14,182,709	3,923,303	− 5,620,078	− 39.6	+ 4,639,328	+118.3
Fowls	163	4,563,719	7	65,486	4,629,205	11,121,444	2,749,077	− 6,492,239	− 58.4	+ 1,880,128	+ 68.4
Turkeys	154	2,757,242	4	102,374	2,859,616	6,358,012	5,935,173	− 3,498,396	− 55.0	− 3,075,557	− 51.8
Miscellaneous poultry	180	10,895,774	5	151,937	11,047,711	15,244,990	4,611,741	− 4,197,279	− 27.5	+ 6,435,970	+139.6
Meats (pounds).											
Beef, frozen	289	129,576,169	18	818,252	130,394,421	163,913,044	190,083,943	− 33,518,623	− 20.4	− 59,689,522	− 31.4
Pork, frozen	290	153,956,776	17	3,064,374	157,021,150	144,212,036	118,600,703	+ 12,809,114	+ 8.9	+ 38,420,447	+ 32.4
Lamb and mutton, frozen	163	5,709,620	6	73,909	5,783,529	7,718,242	3,860,495	− 1,934,713	− 25.1	+ 1,923,034	+ 49.8
Beef, cured	268	25,991,608	26	360,747	26,352,355	27,088,596	24,804,491	− 736,241	− 2.7	+ 1,547,864	+ 6.2
Pork, dry salt	370	423,765,683	27	5,760,561	429,526,244	402,651,846	493,795,199	+ 26,874,398	+ 6.7	− 64,268,955	− 13.0
Pork, pickled	451	358,639,570	50	10,224,497	368,864,067	440,989,157	397,485,911	− 72,125,090	− 16.3	− 28,621,844	− 7.2
Lard	465	146,447,768	44	4,950,645	151,398,413	83,095,625	108,907,503	+ 68,302,788	+ 82.2	+ 42,490,910	+ 39.0
Miscellaneous meats	338	84,218,369	32	2,194,255	86,412,624	97,195,172	71,148,051	− 10,782,548	− 11.1	+ 15,264,573	+ 21.5

These tables include quantities held in both cold-storage warehouses and packing-house plants. The cured-meat figures include meats in process of curing, as well as meats fully cured. The total holdings for June 1, 1920, include, under cured beef, 8,077,665 pounds in process of cure, and 18,274,690 pounds fully cured; under dry salt pork, 94,512,231 pounds in process of cure and 335,014,013 pounds fully cured; under pickled pork, 212,071,839 pounds in process of cure and 156,792,228 pounds fully cured.

The estimated holdings of storages not reported are based on the holdings reported by these concerns for the preceding month, it being assumed that their holdings have increased or decreased in the same ratio as the holdings of the storages that reported. The total holdings for June 1 will be revised after complete figures have been received, and the corrected figures will be found in the column for June 1 in the report for July 1. The corrected total holdings for May 1 are given below.

The reporting cold-storage warehouses include places artificially or mechanically cooled to or below a temperature of 45° F., in which food products are placed and held for 30 days or more. There are approximately 1,350 such houses reporting monthly, although the number holding and reporting each separate commodity is much smaller. These reports do not include apples, cheese, and certain quantities of lard and cured meats in common storage, nor fresh meats, lard, cured meats, and relatively small quantities of butter and eggs temporarily in branch houses of slaughtering concerns or in the refrigerators of dealers in process of current distribution.

Holdings on May 1, 1920, 1919, and 1918, with Increases or Decreases During Each May. — Receipts and Deliveries During May. (Incomplete, see note.)

Commodity.	Total holdings May 1, 1920.	Total holdings May 1, 1919.	Total holdings May 1, 1918.	Increase or decrease during May, 1920.	Increase or decrease during May, 1919.	Increase or decrease during May, 1918.	Storages reporting.	June 1, 1920, holdings.	Receipts during May, 1920.	Deliveries during May, 1920.
Apples.										
Barrels	273,717	197,927	355,701	− 209,341	− 129,786	− 254,298	231	61,807	0	201,938
Boxes	1,598,228	545,359	965,657	− 1,156,512	− 375,490	− 793,377	294	395,254	0	1,007,163
Butter (pounds).										
Creamery	7,554,038	9,658,928	9,536,225	+ 5,168,494	+19,775,854	+ 3,161,289	208	12,628,566	10,421,342	5,289,012
Packing stock	764,478	825,288	1,941,000	− 53,335	+ 62,508	+ 1,516,788	53	700,391	333,006	392,928
Cheese (pounds).										
American	16,962,897	6,027,130	17,735,767	− 3,502,406	+ 6,450,577	+ 2,659,258	290	12,772,612	7,210,538	10,265,669
Swiss, including block	1,944,094	1,064,953	327,855	− 101,719	− 198,071	− 24,892	99	1,501,849	957,548	1,007,453
Brick and Munster	485,670	336,428	658,276	+ 169,653	+ 81,072	− 207,406	100	590,214	956,522	793,819
Limburger	415,251	567,837	250,020	+ 85,606	− 148,876	− 52,942	72	431,021	246,262	198,392
Cottage, pot and bakers'	2,511,256	4,059,789	538,829	+ 745,044	+ 1,234,440	+ 364,291	69	3,198,415	973,336	240,741
Cream and Neufchatel	180,988	94,657	30,613	− 2,047	+ 19,532	+ 54	15	170,528	43,370	45,348
All other	3,104,545	2,686,789	395,994	+ 309,098	+ 1,014,843	+ 411,417	63	3,393,262	1,484,952	1,190,638
Eggs.										
Cases	2,135,117	3,278,247	2,957,086	+ 2,971,630	+ 2,820,201	+ 2,542,117	290	5,048,062	3,023,269	82,929
Frozen (pounds)	10,528,639	8,045,556	9,488,150	+ 3,366,444	+ 3,522,248	+ 2,067,195	152	13,833,982	7,878,117	4,523,926
Poultry (pounds).										
Broilers	4,081,025	10,954,474	3,126,020	− 639,958	− 2,245,640	− 1,416,463	155	3,376,042	1,176,629	1,799,210
Roasters	13,665,259	18,821,479	7,025,092	− 5,102,628	− 4,638,770	− 3,101,789	141	8,312,067	1,812,842	6,919,702
Fowls	7,251,064	15,548,994	4,107,325	− 2,621,859	− 4,427,550	− 1,358,248	160	4,520,178	1,442,191	3,796,365
Turkeys	3,496,657	7,071,926	7,323,620	− 637,041	− 713,914	− 1,388,447	152	2,754,004	542,469	1,146,911
Miscellaneous poultry	12,031,008	18,765,040	4,941,010	− 983,297	− 3,520,050	− 329,269	178	10,770,717	2,801,472	3,878,912
Meats (pounds).										
Beef, frozen	170,454,985	184,585,690	212,725,242	−40,060,564	−20,672,646	−22,641,299	284	129,273,463	10,492,256	49,626,641
Pork, frozen	144,453,156	139,205,434	117,785,864	+12,567,994	+ 5,006,602	+ 814,839	287	153,825,228	45,556,578	32,680,075
Lamb and mutton, frozen	2,578,715	7,622,584	3,347,921	+ 3,204,814	+ 95,658	+ 512,574				
Beef, cured	30,333,317	27,821,635	29,217,047	− 3,989,962	− 733,039	− 4,412,556	263	25,867,496	7,192,331	10,247,737
Pork, dry salt	462,389,052	425,411,423	471,808,755	−32,862,808	−22,759,577	+21,986,444	362	422,208,770	80,003,748	111,200,090
Pork, pickled	353,864,004	434,671,258	406,191,030	+15,000,063	+ 6,317,899	− 8,705,119	441	353,221,667	163,121,746	147,042,926
Lard	141,819,135	112,409,243	104,955,760	+ 9,579,278	−29,313,618	+ 3,951,743	458	144,620,069	119,544,571	108,143,473
Miscellaneous meats	87,435,059	113,124,992	78,252,073	− 1,022,435	−15,929,820	− 7,104,022				

Under "receipts and deliveries" it will be noted that the number of storages and the quantity are both smaller than similar figures in the earlier part of the table. This is due to the fact that not all storages have reported receipts and deliveries. Accordingly, it will be understood that the figures for receipts and deliveries are to that extent incomplete.

For cured meats the column headed "Receipts during May, 1920," shows the quantities placed in cure during the month and not the quantities received by cold-storage plants. For lard this column indicates the quantity manufactured during the month.

COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS BY SECTIONS, JUNE 1.

Commodity.	New England.	Middle Atlantic.	South Atlantic.	North Central East.	North Central West.	South Central.	Western North.	Western South.
Apples.								
Barrels	1,513	19,451	8,537	25,798	7,349	1,728	0	0
Boxes	16,120	81,843	17,122	84,984	63,796	68,649	31,181	78,021
Butter (pounds).								
Creamery	671,189	5,682,707	433,893	2,815,849	420,213	577,513	565,663	1,555,514
Packing stock	0	95,693	83,954	338,144	75,258	85,204	654	32,236
Cheese (pounds).								
American	1,911,360	2,926,284	240,834	5,181,146	835,346	679,649	132,011	1,553,861
Swiss, including block	407	694,138	8,906	978,495	49,660	7,154	5,258	98,357
Brick and Munster	1,264	26,227	1,590	445,308	103,774	10,890	12,768	53,562
Limburger	0	94,821	175	350,762	16,459	3,903	5,037	29,700
Cottage, pot and bakers'	195,472	1,436,376	45,236	1,420,224	76,138	0	44,649	29,205
Cream and Neufchatel	31,011	112,727	0	7,759	17,724	2,119	7,601	0
All other	7,784	1,980,704	1,409	1,127,987	20,465	30,281	10,580	234,433
Eggs.								
Cases	561,796	1,344,075	64,965	1,414,353	964,032	340,944	93,906	322,676
Frozen (pounds)	406,751	3,903,441	449,221	4,224,593	3,002,396	306,413	1,097,851	504,417
Poultry (pounds).								
Broilers	598,961	1,555,550	80,270	728,476	207,578	21,627	40,366	208,239
Roasters	986,083	3,716,140	159,210	3,213,128	323,223	10,531	8,249	146,067
Fowls	262,133	1,080,520	197,123	2,520,939	243,244	53,367	85,885	185,994
Turkeys	371,822	1,307,193	121,223	558,192	137,909	29,400	17,991	315,886
Miscellaneous poultry	1,096,651	7,285,429	30,165	1,630,590	647,194	134,382	21,113	202,187
Meats (pounds).								
Beef, frozen	13,803,591	25,275,637	1,636,277	68,511,483	13,863,007	2,485,482	1,072,683	3,746,261
Pork, frozen	17,875,649	13,796,801	2,483,706	63,005,710	45,754,952	4,941,043	2,958,506	6,204,783
Lamb and mutton, frozen	899,457	3,220,513	330,731	809,006	345,985	65,893	35,940	76,004
Beef, cured	1,377,330	6,867,856	419,047	12,680,935	3,982,487	310,478	89,336	624,886
Pork, dry salt	23,141,537	65,814,700	6,462,931	189,525,034	130,132,234	10,947,404	690,627	2,811,777
Pork, pickled	22,206,466	35,787,542	10,370,330	126,592,713	147,788,961	10,943,979	7,355,953	7,818,123
Lard	10,795,658	9,388,463	2,650,744	85,311,593	35,630,059	2,125,479	2,616,986	2,879,431
Miscellaneous meats	3,181,242	10,113,431	2,021,809	36,383,442	26,950,896	3,566,168	1,024,237	3,171,399

The States making up the several geographical sections used in this table are as follows: *New England:* Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn. *Middle Atlantic:* N. Y., N. J., Pa. *South Atlantic:* Del., Md., D. C., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., Fla. *North Central:* (East of Miss. River) Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mich., Wis.; (west of Miss. River) Minn., Iowa, Mo., N. D., S. D., Nebr., Kans. *South Central:* Ky., Tenn., Tex., Ala., Miss., La., Okla., Ark. *Western:* (North) Mont., Wyo., Idaho, Wash., Oreg; (South) Colo., N. Mex., Ariz., Utah, Nev., Calif.

STOCKS OF FOODSTUFFS IN CANADA MAY 1.

[Canadian official statistics.]

Commodity.	Quantity.	Change from— May 1, 1919.	Change from— Apr. 1, 1920.
		P. ct.	*P. ct.*
Butter:			
Creamery....pounds	1,438,688	+ 7	− 64
Dairy....do	122,487	.....	.....
Cheese....do	8,940,198	+79	− 17
Oleomargarine....do	632,108	+10.5	+ 2.5
Eggs:			
Cold storage...dozen	2,244,189	−13	+1410
Other than storage, dozen	587,307	.....	.....
Frozen.....pounds	179,436	.....	.....
Pork:			
Frozen.....pounds	8,947,330	+104	+ 2
Unfrozen.....do	2,180,753	− 33	+ 11
Dry salted.....do	1,821,713	− 49	− 7
Sweet pickled...do	8,868,116	− 29	− 19
In cure.....do	15,145,451	+ 3	+ 42
Total pork	36,963,363	− 4	+ 8
Beef:			
Frozen.....pounds	21,975,338	− 34	− 25
Unfrozen.....do	2,205,190	+ 13	− 29
Cured.....do	1,839,531	+ 93	+ 6
In cure.....do	486,003	− 91	+ 50
Total beef	26,506,062	− 36	− 23
Mutton and lamb:			
Frozen.....pounds	1,238,643	− 43	− 56
Unfrozen.....do	23,223	− 30	− 25
Total mutton, etc.	1,261,866	.....	.....
Total meats	64,731,291	.....	.....

Skins Embargoed for Three Months.

London brokers have received word from Madras tanners that shipments of goat and sheep skins will cease for three months from May 1, 1920, and that the minimum price for sheepskins will be the March prices on stock held in London, while the minimum for goatskins will be the January prices in London, according to a cable from the American consul general at London, dated June 8, 1920.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

(Continued from page 387.)

cents for the week. Closing top at $15 at Omaha was $1.25 more than a week earlier and the Kansas City closing top of $14.80 showed an 80 cents advance. Top and average prices at the close of the week were highest since early in May. A broader shipping demand for lights, light lights, and pigs was a feature of the week's trade, and desirable pigs at Chicago advanced $1.50 to $2.50 compared with the close of the preceding week.

Sheep.—Receipts at 10 markets were around one-third less for the week under review than the week previous. This resulted in prices advancing sharply at all markets except East St. Louis where shorn lambs declined 50 cents and spring lambs were firm to 25 cents higher. Increases in lamb prices ranged from 50 to 75 cents at Kansas City, to $1 to $2 at Chicago. Sheep were steady at Omaha and East St. Louis but advanced mostly 25 to 50 cents at Kansas City and Chicago. The general quality of supply at Chicago was poor.

Best shorn lambs received brought $16.50, native spring lambs sold up to $17.50 at Chicago, while $17 was the best any Californias brought on that market. A few Oregon and Idaho new crop lambs reached Omaha and Kansas City, lambs from those States selling there up to $17.25 the latter part of the week. Yearlings sold up to $12.50 at Omaha and $12.75 at Kansas City. Choice fat wethers brought $10 at Chicago and upward to $11 at Omaha. Choice ewes sold up to $8.50 at Omaha while at Chicago the top was $8.60.

Opening June 14.—Responding to the magnet of high prices, about 13,000 more cattle reached 10 markets the opening day this week than a week earlier. Beef and butcher cattle sold generally on slow, steady to a quarter lower, price levels than the close of the preceding week, with instances of more decline at the Missouri River markets and on common and medium heifer stuff at Chicago. Best heavy steers reached $17 at Chicago with bulk at that point from $14 to $16.50. Calf trade showed little change except at East St. Louis where vealers took 25 to 50 cent declines. The trend of stock and feeding cattle prices was downward.

Hogs advanced 10 to 35 cents with Kansas City showing the most gain to shippers. Top was $15.70 at East St. Louis, $15.55 at Chicago, $15.25 at Kansas City, and $15 at Omaha.

Sheep and lamb markets opened uneven. Prices ranged steady to lower at Kansas City, weak to strong at East St. Louis, steady to 35 cents higher at Omaha, and steady to 50 cents higher at Chicago. Arizona spring lambs brought $16.75 and medium Texas yearlings cashed at $11.75 at Kansas City. Oregon spring lambs sold up to $17.50 at Omaha and prime, Idaho spring lambs brought $18.50 at Chicago.

BRITISH EGG MARKET JUNE 7.

Kind.	London. Per 120 eggs.	London. Per dozen.[1]	Glasgow. Per 120 eggs.	Glasgow. Per dozen.[1]
	s.	*Cents.*	*s.*	*Cents.*
English	31–33	61–65	.....	.....
Irish	28–30	55–59	25–28	49–55
Danish	28–33	55–65	26/6–28/6	52–56

[1] Conversion at $3.93, rate on June 7.

MAY MEAT SUPPLIES AT THREE EASTERN MARKETS.

	Boston. 1920	Boston. 1919	New York. 1920	New York. 1919	Philadelphia. 1920	Philadelphia. 1919
Receipts.						
Western dressed meats:						
Steers....carcasses	15,954	11,233	29,006	38,229	10,056	11,610
Cows....do	3,128	4,154	2,036		2,349	1,800
Bulls....do	331	401	1,036		738	451
Veal....do	5,902	3,779	46,625	49,200	10,679	8,933
Hogs....do	1	.....	794	2,456	50	.....
Lambs....do	57,502	58,739	65,490	111,249	18,628	28,029
Mutton....do	3,268	8,738	35,244	58,806	9,386	10,814
Goats....do	159	.....	409	.....	357	.....
Pork cuts, fresh....pounds	323,322	799,723	1,830,698	2,160,128	1,185,425	719,523
Beef cuts, fresh....do	84,930	.....	311,878	681,100	.....	.....
Local slaughter.						
Federal inspection:						
Cattle....carcasses	4,349	5,382	42,589	55,460	7,651	7,190
Calves....do	13,719	19,580	66,341	86,739	6,859	5,160
Hogs....do	69,711	101,811	167,002	150,760	67,351	42,914
Sheep....do	9,461	14,069	85,457	113,809	10,046	9,815
Goats....do	.....	.....	715	.....	.....	.....
City inspection:						
Cattle....do	35	25	46	.....	566	697
Calves....do	4,129	4,425	7,737	10,872	2,782	1,959
Hogs....do	.....	.....	233	296	957	341
Sheep....do	.....	.....	1,262	2,033	4,830	1,974
Goats....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

RECEIPTS AND DISPOSITION OF LIVE STOCK AT PUBLIC STOCK YARDS FOR MAY.

[69 markets.]

Markets.	Cattle and calves.								Calves (1920 only).				Horses and mules.			
	Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.		Receipts 1920.	Local slaughter 1920.	Stocker and feeder shipments 1920.	Total shipments 1920.	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919					1920	1919	1920	1919
Albany, N. Y.	4,947	4,649	228	139	114	69	4,719	4,510	4,264	85	.....	4,179	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amarillo Tex.	34,338	27,865	.....	.....	3,267	27,155	34,338	27,865	(2)	.....	.....	.....	269	365	269	365
Atlanta, Ga.	1,718	1,094	1,718	459	.....	.....	.....	635	(2)	.....	.....	.....	1,159	526	1,159	526
Augusta, Ga.	1,193	799	523	546	528	54	670	253	196	196	.....	.....	68	49	68	49
Baltimore, Md.	22,184	15,554	19,481	11,758	150	.....	2,703	3,796	9,713	7,670	.....	2,043	173	115	173	161
Billings, Mont.	81	3,058	1	66	.....	1,989	.....	2,830	14	.....	.....	.....	6	53	.....	48
Birmingham, Ala.	855	1,642	800	1,249	.....	353	55	393	134	134	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston, Mass.	6,183	7,396	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	4,723	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	14	(1)	(1)
Buffalo, N. Y.	55,104	62,398	16,051	19,644	393	1,166	39,053	42,754	30,694	10,394	.....	20,300	3,313	2,715	3,313	2,715
Chattanooga, Tenn.	746	541	523	453	223	.....	223	88	(2)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	1,675	5,822	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,675	5,822	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	109	88	109
Chicago, Ill.	325,644	309,393	221,000	228,908	24,783	26,756	104,644	80,485	78,617	77,662	(2)	955	5,468	3,720	5,468	3,720
Cincinnati, Ohio.	38,196	36,858	23,971	25,381	1,679	2,262	14,225	11,477	18,566	8,499	.....	10,067	1,427	1,091	1,427	1,091
Cleveland, Ohio.	18,696	26,631	16,623	22,836	68	598	2,073	3,795	12,930	12,126	.....	804	580	680	580	680
Columbia, S. C.	459	414	459	414	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11
Columbus, Ohio.	179	348	122	27	.....	.....	57	321	119	119	.....	.....	.....	139	.....	139
Dallas, Tex.	465	694	465	694	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dayton, Ohio.	2,381	2,465	1,951	2,147	.....	.....	430	318	719	623	.....	96	.....	47	.....	47
Denver, Colo.	88,962	99,193	10,448	9,823	75,363	81,624	76,395	87,554	4,471	1,778	2,547	2,555	1,369	932	1,452	1,016
Detroit, Mich.	21,720	20,519	19,337	18,701	353	770	2,383	1,818	12,004	10,873	.....	1,131	127	47	127	47
Dublin, Ga.	313	206	.....	.....	.....	.....	354	349	(2)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East St. Louis, Ill.	70,175	90,460	55,224	63,455	6,233	15,318	14,951	27,065	14,215	13,596	249	619	5,596	6,697	4,859	6,044
El Paso, Tex.	23,928	61,832	1,126	1,601	18,455	50,953	23,575	57,613	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	543	356	580	344
Emeryville, Calif.	2,983	2,638	2,983	2,620	.....	18	.....	18	511	511	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erie, Pa.	4,997	1,673	1,263	1,140	.....	.....	3,734	533	2,793	738	.....	2,055	507	61	507	61
Evansville, Ind.	3,143	2,246	1,842	1,292	107	60	1,301	954	1,723	702	51	1,021	28	12	28	12
Fort Worth, Tex.	121,213	115,892	55,928	62,786	17,911	32,884	71,113	54,173	17,494	10,986	2,232	4,409	1,027	1,930	1,027	2,371
Fostoria, Ohio.	805	780	341	220	144	47	354	535	530	320	.....	210	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.	47,069	44,760	21,672	22,309	3,017	3,276	25,397	22,451	18,929	5,301	.....	13,628	655	638	652	638
Jacksonville, Fla.	526	669	339	609	.....	24	187	60	(2)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jersey City, N. J.	60,970	75,645	60,970	75,645	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,909	28,909	.....	.....	373	331	373	331
Kansas City, Mo.	136,793	162,214	82,254	87,609	35,835	63,503	49,173	80,645	16,122	15,459	739	1,018	3,447	3,231	3,184	3,353
Knoxville, Tenn.	1,730	640	561	319	1,116	158	1,169	321	(2)	.....	.....	.....	292	205	261	211
La Fayette, Ind.	1,530	1,123	636	484	39	54	894	639	885	311	6	574	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lancaster, Pa.	14,719	8,840	117	1,150	.....	416	14,592	7,690	3,407	78	.....	3,329	542	241	542	241
Logansport, Ind.	30	53	.....	3	.....	1	30	50	20	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisville, Ky.	14,157	14,824	8,146	6,846	2,163	1,713	6,011	7,978	6,812	4,210	.....	2,602	597	477	597	477
Marion, Ohio.	3,473	278	90	31	.....	159	3,383	247	2,558	80	.....	2,478	184	42	184	42
Memphis, Tenn.[3]	1,885	249	.....	.....	553	.....	1,844	249	262	.....	.....	158	2,308	1,129	2,308	1,129
Milwaukee, Wis.	46,346	46,995	41,667	43,555	2,509	1,745	4,679	3,440	40,154	37,880	1,722	2,274	292	89	292	80
Montgomery, Ala.	4,331	2,847	276	323	2,975	1,086	4,150	2,461	306	54	73	186	576	890	576	890
Nashville, Tenn.	6,261	4,235	4,218	3,075	1,135	116	2,043	1,160	2,185	1,924	68	261	.....	1,755	.....	1,755
Nebraska City, Nebr.	110	151	.....	.....	.....	50	110	151	(2)	.....	.....	.....	40	11	40	11
New Brighton, Minn.	95	57	.....	.....	59	15	95	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	999	.....	999
New Orleans, La.	15,795	13,610	12,474	12,844	1,674	993	3,024	1,973	7,258	5,388	(2)	(2)	82	.....	82	.....
New York, N. Y.	43,108	41,460	43,045	41,460	.....	.....	67	.....	36,084	36,062	.....	26	39	19	39	19
Ogden, Utah.	1,505	11,221	420	398	752	5,611	1,085	10,823	68	20	34	48	271	770	271	770
Oklahoma City, Okla.	32,560	43,569	18,421	25,933	10,600	9,030	13,723	13,052	2,635	2,382	496	1,011	315	433	200	323
Omaha, Nebr.	109,036	107,090	69,272	75,612	19,691	21,750	39,764	31,478	3,826	(2)	(2)	(2)	764	393	764	393
Pasco, Wash.	414	340	.....	.....	.....	.....	414	340	(2)	.....	.....	.....	69	.....	69	.....
Peoria, Ill.	3,007	2,195	1,514	2,047	.....	.....	1,493	148	1,183	886	.....	297	20	2	20	2
Philadelphia, Pa.	22,501	20,260	22,180	20,124	.....	.....	321	136	13,061	12,932	.....	129	415	749	415	749
Pittsburgh, Pa.	55,276	44,999	17,419	16,186	.....	.....	37,542	28,332	24,459	10,841	.....	13,649	2,049	798	2,049	798
Portland, Oreg.	11,465	6,989	5,266	4,288	1,479	942	4,204	3,607	1,426	1,132	.....	70	118	162	101	162
Pueblo, Colo.	44,963	24,420	.....	.....	947	.....	44,066	25,132	(2)	.....	.....	.....	309	91	299	97
Richmond, Va.	2,143	1,267	1,639	768	46	114	504	499	487	371	.....	116	932	702	895	729
St. Joseph, Mo.	45,482	41,247	28,000	30,185	3,532	6,577	18,144	12,917	4,142	3,681	137	459	1,339	342	1,487	393
St. Louis, Mo.	6,006	5,491	6,006	5,491	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,306	1,306	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Paul, Minn.	83,237	84,937	49,453	42,330	24,461	28,536	34,071	46,878	35,858	32,628	2,439	3,912	271	147	256	134
Salt Lake City, Utah.	4,457	6,845	646	1,183	2,945	2,635	3,811	5,662	139	39	100	100	138	92	138	93
San Antonio, Tex.	19,020	21,721	3,005	750	4,568	11,953	16,015	20,971	2,473	1,335	203	1,138	1,141	1,773	1,141	1,773
Seattle, Wash.	3,625	5,644	3,384	5,319	.....	.....	241	325	409	409	.....	.....	238	120	238	120
Sioux City, Iowa.	56,085	61,505	23,054	28,059	14,241	26,656	34,365	36,592	1,740	1,620	92	125	889	188	930	228
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	432	766	177	41	49	16	272	733	7	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spokane, Wash.	4,945	4,603	2,016	2,023	2,505	2,194	2,955	2,309	582	371	207	207	361	135	411	134
Tacoma, Wash.	1,271	1,503	1,395	1,570	.....	.....	7	31	3	6	.....	2	.....	23	.....	23
Toledo, Ohio.	5,736	2,817	2,213	1,130	43	227	3,523	1,687	2,968	1,308	.....	1,660	942	273	891	273
Washington, D. C.	2,467	2,006	2,437	2,006	30	.....	30	.....	1,252	1,252	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wichita, Kans.	16,340	17,961	5,327	4,338	8,376	10,706	11,013	13,623	(2)	.....	.....	.....	1,734	416	1,734	416
Total.	1,784,189	1,841,097	992,117	1,042,402	295,111	442,332	783,435	890,801	476,465	365,311	11,395	99,945	43,431	37,356	42,534	37,342
Increase or decrease.	−56,908	.....	−50,285	.....	−147,221	.....	−17,366	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,125	.....	5,222	.....
Per cent.	−3.1	.....	−4.8	.....	−33.3	.....	−2.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.4	.....	14.0	.....
Total for 5 months ending with May.	8,389,409	8,723,775	4,982,637	5,213,133	1,369,183	1,738,114	3,341,474	3,406,175	2,103,274	1,609,241	47,929	471,971	438,519	362,232	445,204	362,900
Increase or decrease.	−334,366	.....	−230,496	.....	−368,931	.....	−64,701	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76,287	.....	82,304	.....
Per cent.	−3.8	.....	−4.4	.....	−21.2	.....	−1.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.1	.....	22.7	.....

[1] Disposition of stock not reported by Boston.

[2] Calves not reported separately from cattle.

[3] Two yards reporting for the first time, May, 1920.

RECEIPTS AND DISPOSITION OF LIVE STOCK AT PUBLIC STOCKYARDS FOR MAY—Continued.

[69 markets.]

Market.	Hogs.								Sheep.							
	Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.		Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.	
	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
Albany, N. Y.	307	80	139	80	.....	.....	168	.....	37	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
Amarillo, Tex.	1,456	135	0	0	1,456	.....	1,456	135	14,337	7,681	.....	.....	9,494	.....	14,337	7,681
Atlanta, Ga.	5,797	4,057	5,797	1,304	.....	.....	.....	2,753	278	802	278	802	.....	.....	.....	.....
Augusta, Ga.	226	807	154	219	.....	.....	72	588	32	41	32	41	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baltimore, Md.	97,110	68,627	89,744	49,550	.....	.....	7,366	19,077	12,988	5,315	8,764	4,234	.....	.....	4,221	1,081
Billings, Mont.	.....	665	.....	.....	.....	193	.....	462	72	465	.....	.....	.....	213	.....	322
Birmingham, Ala.	2,008	1,280	2,008	1,280	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	.....	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston, Mass.	1,395	3,015	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	34	28	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Buffalo, N. Y.	107,066	115,045	53,916	56,352	12	25	53,150	58,693	70,251	86,934	12,674	11,949	1,652	729	57,577	74,985
Chattanooga, Tenn	884	1,968	884	1,837	.....	.....	.....	131	52	.....	13	.....	39	.....	39	.....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,300	12,798	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,300	12,798
Chicago, Ill.	739,230	703,780	579,605	625,733	.....	1,446	159,625	78,047	226,440	271,404	173,455	243,611	15,517	12,199	52,985	27,793
Cincinnati, Ohio.	144,709	158,765	75,395	69,035	557	114	69,314	89,730	10,709	4,667	4,961	2,406	.....	136	5,748	2,261
Cleveland, Ohio.	87,447	91,311	37,151	65,203	.....	.....	50,293	26,103	19,230	26,071	11,577	12,073	.....	326	7,653	13,998
Columbia, S. C.	278	207	278	207	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	.....	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbus, Ohio.	5,817	4,068	1,069	24	149	72	4,748	4,044	20	309	20	309	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dallas, Tex.	5,254	4,622	5,254	4,622	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	39	57	39	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dayton, Ohio.	10,491	8,788	6,189	5,015	.....	.....	4,302	3,743	453	258	378	131	.....	.....	75	127
Denver, Colo.	37,624	40,920	33,429	37,470	2,949	3,129	3,042	3,129	53,873	58,072	17,392	22,901	38,990	14,665	57,406	37,449
Detroit, Mich.	52,070	34,429	45,394	27,634	210	2,502	6,676	6,795	11,780	7,224	10,121	6,343	243	155	1,659	881
Dublin, Ga.	173	203	.....	.....	.....	.....	460	166	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East St. Louis, Ill.	318,351	340,036	229,054	218,032	5,595	13,581	89,297	121,944	39,675	51,239	31,718	38,273	2,936	6,791	7,957	12,966
El Paso, Tex.	2,203	1,140	921	711	633	201	1,238	590	34,869	38,876	33	635	6,966	1,200	34,818	35,628
Emeryville, Calif.	984	849	984	849	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,740	13,020	11,740	13,020	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erie, Pa.	14,408	1,843	2,183	1,123	.....	.....	12,225	720	6,273	992	138	216	.....	.....	6,135	776
Evansville, Ind.	36,211	24,188	7,194	1,816	987	756	29,017	22,372	121	52	121	6	.....	.....	.....	46
Fort Worth, Tex.	37,470	36,954	27,781	25,739	1,531	8,020	6,317	10,738	88,615	106,697	42,562	45,146	13,660	13,533	52,338	75,427
Fostoria, Ohio.	10,315	5,600	1,028	710	550	540	9,237	4,890	1,209	300	10	20	321	18	1,199	262
Indianapolis, Ind.	253,854	250,503	140,292	153,263	2,954	8,055	113,562	97,240	3,068	2,225	1,793	1,286	303	.....	1,275	939
Jacksonville, Fla.	7,271	2,044	5,363	1,600	114	123	1,908	441	758	395	.....	68	524	327	758	327
Jersey City, N. J.	55,196	32,343	55,196	32,343	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,202	73,404	58,202	73,404	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City, Mo.	323,564	301,315	254,122	261,792	20,114	17,382	55,185	47,240	162,510	158,021	109,789	97,749	37,619	41,607	63,430	56,302
Knoxville, Tenn.	1,702	1,912	296	12	.....	.....	1,406	1,900	58	82	58	82	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lafayette, Ind.	17,333	14,288	2,406	1,525	377	176	14,927	12,763	288	238	95	35	.....	22	193	203
Lancaster, Pa.	29,769	3,575	609	968	.....	.....	29,160	2,607	23,613	2,927	86	21	.....	.....	23,527	2,906
Logansport, Ind.	2,017	753	.....	.....	46	.....	2,017	753	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Louisville, Ky.	41,377	84,698	9,356	14,132	799	4,052	32,021	70,566	8,219	4,411	1,435	1,891	431	25	6,784	2,520
Marion, Ohio.	21,134	5,911	1,010	491	182	491	19,858	5,561	2,500	508	87	39	90	100	2,391	366
Memphis, Tenn.[2]	4,019	946	.....	.....	293	.....	4,002	946	928	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	920	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.	39,742	34,602	37,273	33,894	.....	124	2,469	708	554	609	553	325	1	9	1	284
Montgomery, Ala.	8,030	10,928	342	380	656	5,359	8,051	11,625	293	1,798	70	170	27	.....	169	1,678
Nashville, Tenn.	67,151	70,501	4,680	4,560	4,647	6,594	62,471	65,941	18,503	9,286	1,551	825	274	846	16,952	8,461
Nebraska City, Nebr.	23,877	34,308	20,114	28,774	.....	.....	3,832	3,415	.....	155	.....	.....	.....	155	.....	155
New Brighton, Minn.	1,264	170	.....	.....	361	170	1,264	170	.....	3,759	.....	.....	.....	2,652	.....	3,759
New Orleans, La.	2,923	4,587	2,800	2,332	412	898	1,598	3,228	557	1,124	265	512	168	242	174	252
New York, N. Y.	52,459	44,698	52,459	44,698	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,268	8,310	28,268	8,310	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ogden, Utah.	11,051	10,922	4,144	5,999	1,382	.....	6,907	4,923	131,557	80,846	775	560	10,350	.....	130,782	80,286
Oklahoma, Okla.	54,298	46,396	47,345	36,745	1,311	5,397	3,990	9,001	510	2,590	152	1,645	194	.....	328	897
Omaha, Nebr.	304,815	295,758	236,627	252,815	183	418	68,188	42,943	103,002	132,451	72,485	111,108	15,694	18,234	30,517	21,343
Pasco, Wash.	129	693	.....	.....	.....	.....	129	693	14,499	12,959	.....	.....	14,499	12,959	14,499	12,959
Peoria, Ill.	31,344	26,885	12,000	13,731	.....	66	19,344	13,154	66	88	34	88	.....	.....	32	.....
Philadelphia, Pa.	43,426	24,581	41,476	23,690	.....	.....	1,950	891	19,499	21,389	19,499	21,389	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburgh, Pa.	233,192	135,472	32,959	22,004	.....	.....	199,983	113,503	70,208	42,614	7,832	8,357	.....	.....	63,112	34,491
Portland, Oreg.	17,771	23,344	9,993	13,094	2,835	1,487	7,551	10,897	28,411	23,751	8,075	12,323	10,567	1,344	19,155	9,234
Pueblo, Colo.	1,093	3,586	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,093	4,305	10,448	13,567	.....	.....	89	.....	10,438	13,617
Richmond, Va.	21,765	6,058	21,682	6,020	33	38	83	38	1,577	307	1,059	307	493	.....	518	.....
St. Joseph, Mo.	224,369	170,417	177,037	158,208	864	1,674	45,217	12,757	44,534	74,118	35,127	59,771	9,521	2,672	10,355	14,375
St. Louis, Mo.	53,207	51,469	53,207	51,469	.....	.....	.....	.....	395	276	395	276	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Paul, Minn.	228,866	187,131	191,482	111,166	10,420	6,553	33,951	78,028	9,492	9,135	7,649	4,527	227	1,396	983	6,039
Salt Lake City, Utah	4,800	6,145	4,115	3,773	187	727	685	2,372	41,793	15,172	790	156	41,003	10,835	41,003	15,016
San Antonio, Tex.	1,376	1,360	530	166	.....	22	846	1,194	14,106	18,600	120	168	4,218	2,125	13,986	18,432
Seattle, Wash.	4,488	14,015	3,859	13,751	289	264	629	264	8,226	6,506	8,226	6,506	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sioux City, Iowa.	232,066	234,726	140,665	134,299	2,736	3,011	91,773	97,366	15,992	16,059	7,380	15,607	6,593	124	8,393	1,514
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	30,952	9,287	82	.....	124	12	29,241	9,206	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
Spokane, Wash.	3,325	5,619	2,639	3,793	853	1,339	1,072	1,768	11,856	16,579	602	1,078	10,940	12,802	10,940	14,028
Tacoma, Wash.	3,541	2,803	3,325	2,492	.....	.....	258	174	3,692	1,398	2,753	1,792	541	.....	543	6
Toledo, Ohio.	29,656	14,574	29,681	2,697	125	539	21,575	11,877	5,129	1,152	242	236	.....	.....	4,887	916
Washington, D.C.	8,581	4,932	8,581	4,932	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,109	1,212	1,109	1,212	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wichita, Kans.	47,002	52,044	45,870	49,872	999	2,098	1,132	2,172	9,896	17,177	46	197	134	1,144	9,850	16,980
Total.	4,262,989	3,882,681	2,859,171	2,686,025	67,916	97,648	1,397,431	1,197,485	1,487,936	1,468,530	702,839	834,175	254,318	159,588	821,364	642,814
Increase or decrease	380,308	.....	173,146	.....	−29,732	.....	199,946	.....	19,406	.....	−131,336	.....	94,730	.....	178,550	.....
Per cent.	9.8	.....	6.4	.....	−30.4	.....	16.7	.....	1.3	.....	−15.7	.....	59.4	.....	27.8	.....
Total for 5 months ending with May	20,127,569	21,643,542	13,053,977	15,023,725	425,521	409,940	7,009,710	6,587,781	7,300,865	6,926,117	3,939,247	4,104,916	1,109,621	863,203	3,393,634	2,834,180
Increase or decrease	−1,515,973	.....	−1,969,748	.....	15,581	.....	421,929	.....	374,748	.....	−165,669	.....	246,418	.....	564,454	.....
Per cent.	−7.0	.....	−13.1	.....	3.8	.....	6.4	.....	5.4	.....	−4.0	.....	28.5	.....	19.9	.....

[1] Disposition of stock not reported by Boston.

[2] Two yards reporting for the first time, May, 1920.

COTTON

PRICES FOR SPOTS AND FUTURES DECLINE SLIGHTLY.

Exports for Week Drop—Middling Closed on June 12 at Average Price of 41.03 cents.

Prices for both spots and futures during the week ending June 12 showed slight declines as compared with prices of the previous week. The average price for Middling as determined from the quotations supplied by the 10 designated spot markets closed at 41.03 cents per pound on June 12 as compared with the close of the previous week of 41.20 cents and 31.58 cents for the corresponding day in 1919. During the week July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 2 points, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 14 points. July future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 25.24 pence per pound on June 11 as compared with 25.44 pence the previous week and 18.95 pence for the corresponding day in 1919.

Spot Demand Increases Slightly.

The spot demand during the week increased to some extent. The total sales at the 10 markets reported for the week ending June 12 amounted to 29,583 bales as compared with 23,653 bales the previous week and 76,561 bales for the corresponding period in 1919.

The market for fabrics continues quiet and the business transacted is reported small.

New York and New Orleans closing future prices for June 12 and for the corresponding days in 1919 and 1918.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1920	1919	1918	1920	1919	1918
July	38.43	31.20	25.94	38.46	31.58	27.18
October	35.63	30.58	24.35	35.50	30.25	23.39
December	34.53	30.25	24.05	34.50	29.90	23.03
January	33.90	30.10	23.90	33.90	29.65	22.87

Cotton Movement and Exports from Aug. 1 to June 11.

(Information from Commercial Sources.)

	1919–20	1918–19
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Port receipts	6,600,301	5,230,615
Port stocks	980,460	1,350,400
Interior receipts	6,770,650	6,186,950
Interior stocks	1,025,745	1,193,760
Into sight	11,446,712	10,571,331
Northern spinners' takings	2,687,226	1,915,295
Southern consumption	3,193,000	3,085,000
World's visible supply of American cotton	3,766,401	3,559,730

Figures at hand indicate that the exports for the week ending June 11 amounted to 65,218 bales against 75,113 bales the previous week and 140,651 bales for the corresponding week last year, and that the total exports from August 1, 1919, to June 11, 1920, amounted to 6,082,000 bales against 4,583,000 bales for the same period in 1918–19, and 3,874,000 bales for the same period in 1917–18.

Exports of American cotton from Aug. 1 to June 11.

To—	1919–20	1918–19	1917–18
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Great Britain	2,952,000	2,116,000	2,075,000
France	538,000	634,000	570,000
Japan and China	[1] 858,000	[2] 658,000	[3] 467,000
Germany	402,000	.....	.....
Other countries	1,332,000	1,175,000	762,000

[1] China, 12,000. [2] China, 10,000. [3] China, 4,750.

Spot Cotton Quotations.

Price of Middling spot cotton for June 12 and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending June 12 in each of these markets, as reported to the Bureau of Markets.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White Standards:	[1] *On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling fair	300	450	400	350	400	450	300	450	450	475	403
Strict good middling	250	350	300	300	325	350	250	350	350	450	328
Good middling	200	250	250	225	250	250	200	250	250	400	253
Strict middling	100	150	150	125	150	150	100	150	150	125	135
Middling	**40.50**	**43.00**	**42.00**	**41.50**	**41.00**	**40.50**	**40.55**	**39.75**	**40.50**	**41.00**	**41.03**
	[1] *Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict low middling	250	300	300	350	390	300	300	300	250	350	300
Low middling	600	900	650	750	750	850	900	900	925	900	813
Strict good ordinary [2]	800	1,200	950	1,150	1,240	1,200	1,200	1,500	1,400	1,250	1,185
Good ordinary [2]	1,000	1,400	1,200	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,890	1,800	1,525	1,473
Yellow tinged:											
Good middling	100	200	200	200	350	250	200	450	200	[3] 125	203
Strict middling	200	500	350	300	450	450	300	550	300	159	355
Middling [2]	400	800	500	450	550	600	500	700	450	350	530
Strict low middling [2]	600	1,100	700	750	700	700	700	1,000	700	709	765
Low middling [2]	800	1,300	1,000	1,150	900	1,000	1,000	1,600	1,000	1,250	1,100
Yellow stained:											
Good middling	400	500	500	400	550	500	450	650	450	250	465
Strict middling [2]	600	800	650	600	750	650	600	750	550	575	653
Middling [2]	800	1,200	800	800	1,059	750	700	900	700	700	840
Blue stained:											
Good middling [2]	590	1,000	600	500	550	600	700	650	550	350	600
Strict middling [2]	600	1,200	750	750	750	750	800	750	650	625	763
Middling [2]	800	1,400	900	950	1,050	850	900	900	750	750	925
Sales for week, bales	2,024	1,515	755	524	3,600	2,443	1,581	8,805	4,156	4,180	[4] 29,583

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of middling, and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] On.

[4] Total sales in the 10 markets.

Long Staple Cotton.

A continued light demand is reported for staple cotton at New Orleans and a limited demand at Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Strict middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches	50
Strict low middling to middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches	65
Strict middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches	80
Middling to strict middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches	60
Strict middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches	51
Strict low middling to middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ to $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches	52
Memphis:	
Strict low middling, gray, $1\frac{3}{16}$ inches	75
Strict low middling, $1\frac{3}{16}$ inches	90
Strict middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches	47

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for middling cotton based on middling short staple at 41 cents per pound at both New Orleans and Memphis:

Length	New Orleans.	Memphis.
$1\frac{1}{16}$ inches	650	450
$1\frac{1}{8}$ inches	2,525	2,650
$1\frac{3}{16}$ inches	3,750	4,950
$1\frac{1}{4}$ inches	4,500	6,000

Advices received from New Bedford state that there has been practically no demand for staple cotton for the last two weeks and that the present demand is very scattered with a little more interest shown for all grades from strict low middling upward. Some of the sales reported in this market were as follows:

	Cents.
Strict middling, 1 inch	44
Middling to strict middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ to $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches	58
Strict middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ to $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches	60
Strict low middling, dull color, $1\frac{3}{16}$ inches	64

Latest advices received indicate that Sea Island cotton of No. 2 or extra choice with average staple is quoted at $1.15 per pound at Savannah.

Relative production of Upland long staple cotton for the years named. Figures compiled by the Bureau of Crop Estimates.

State.	Over $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch.		$1\frac{1}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.	
	1918–19	1917–18	1918–19	1917–18
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Alabama	.....	.....	6,000	[1]
Arkansas	26,000	25,000	201,000	209,000
Arizona	.....	.....	2,000	.....
California	.....	.....	9,000	13,000
Florida	2,000	[1]	2,000	[1]
Georgia	27,000	[1]	75,000	[1]
Louisiana	2,000	3,000	22,000	23,000
Mississippi	66,000	45,000	470,000	491,000
Missouri	.....	.....	4,000	[1]
North Carolina	1,000	[1]	8,000	[1]
Oklahoma	6,000	8,000	55,000	155,000
South Carolina	41,000	36,000	122,000	108,000
Tennessee	1,000	[1]	15,000	[1]
Texas	5,000	15,000	189,000	222,000
All other States	.....	9,000	2,000	81,000

[1] Included in "All other States."

Comparative Staple Premiums.

Below is given a table showing roughly the premiums for Upland staple cottons of the lengths of $1\frac{1}{16}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches that prevailed for the years named in one of the large southern spot markets. The premiums mentioned are only approximate and are compiled from prices received during the month of December for each year named except the year 1920, for which year the premiums are as of June 12:

Length.	Points on middling.					
	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915
$1\frac{1}{16}$	650	650	125	115	63	37
$1\frac{1}{8}$	2,525	1,500	350	665	600	175
$1\frac{1}{4}$	4,500	4,100	800	1,350	1,000	425
Middling short staple	*Cts.* 41.00	*Cts.* 28.50	*Cts.* 29.00	*Cts.* 18.00	*Cts.* 11.82	*Cts.* 7.13

The premiums for 1919 and 1920 are for cotton of the grade of middling and are based on the price of middling short staple. Those for the years 1915 to 1918, inclusive, are for cotton of the grade of strict middling, and are based on the price of middling short staple.

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